The Bombay Gazette

No 10,068—New Series. **BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1881.**

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ARABIA 1080 Tons, on MONDAY, 13th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803, Tons, on FRIDAY, 17th June, 1881, at noon.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 210	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 115

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULIAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

Vessels.	Captains.	To sail.
Calipso	B. Gelcich	15th June.
Mars		25th „
Polluce	G. Ragusin	26th July.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 110 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, 1,982 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 27th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3500	700	15th June
s.s. ROUMANIA	Thos. G. Knox	3500	700	23rd „
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3500	700	9th July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. MACEDONIA	J. Martin	2272	480	23rd July

For rates and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay, GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
Consulting Engineer,
Surveyor and Valuer,
Engineer's General Agent.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CREDITORS of, and CLAIMANTS against, the above Company are hereby requested to SEND in particulars of their DEBTS and CLAIMS in writing on or before the 15th day of July, 1881, to the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company at its registered office, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay. After the expiration of such period the assets of the Company will be DISTRIBUTED amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts or claims of which the Liquidators shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Company, or having property of the Company in their hands, are hereby required to forthwith pay their debts or hand over such property to the Liquitors of the said Company.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1881.

JOHN GORDON, DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS, } Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 279 of 1879.

COWASJEE BEJUNJEE PARUKH, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing in a house No. 96, at Mody Khana, in the Fort at Bombay..Plaintiff.

vs.

AWABAI, widow of Jemshedjee Ruttonjee Soobedar, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Dhobitalow, without the Fort at Bombay, aforesaid ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 29th day of April, 1879, the following immovable property WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before George H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1881, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Cowasjee Bejunjee Parukh, and of the abovenamed defendant, Awabai, widow of Jemshedjee Ruttonjee Soobedar, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Duncan Road in the subdistrict of Fort in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 145 3-5th square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 383 and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 33, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Bomanjee, Parsee, on the south by the house of Ameenabebee, on the east by the Duncan Road, and on the west by a sweepers' passage, which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed defendant, Awabai, or her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. Jemsetjee Cursetjee Cama, plaintiff's attorney, No. 2, Meadow Street.—Dated this 28th day of April 1881.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	11th June
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3129	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
BRINDISI	3512	550	G. Lee	15th „
ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

OZO, OZO, OZO,

The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL,

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

			Cash per doz. Rs. as.
Best uncovered	2	inch...	3 4
Best uncovered	2¼	inch...	3 12
Best uncovered	2½	inch...	4 4
Canvas covered, waterproofed	2¼	inch...	8 0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2¼	inch...	8 0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2½	inch...	9 8
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2¼	inch...	9 0
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2½	inch...	10 0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

SKIN SOAPS.

Carbolic Bath Soap

is especially adapted for use during the hot season, its daily use having proved an effectual remedy for and preventive of

PRICKLY HEAT,

and other cutaneous affections caused by excessive action of the skin.

Carbolic Toilet Soap,
in boxes of 3 tablets;
CARBOLIC HOUSEHOLD SOAP,
in small bars.

Petroleum, Petroline, Coal-Tar, and Juniper Tar-Oil Soaps.

TREACHER'S
Prickly Heat Lotion,
Per bottle Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERPROOF SHEETS FOR SALE.—Regulation pattern and quality, vulcanized :—
7' by 6' ....Price Rs. 10 each.
6½' by 3' .... „ „ 5 „
Wm. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, GIRGAUM.
FOR SALE

AN English-built, self-driving Park Phaeton, for one Horse or a pair of Galloways. Price Rs. 650.

A second-hand English-built Barouche, with a set of nearly new plated, mounted, square-buckled Harness; price Rs. 1,200; property of a gentleman proceeded to England.

A roomy C-spring Barouche, by Hooper and Co. of London; price Rs. 1,400.

Just received a fresh batch of Harness and Saddlery, including four-in-hand Harness.

COMMISSARIAT.
SUPPLY OF BED STRAPS LEATHER.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th June, 1881, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

C. F. HUGHES, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 7th June 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AS the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL and ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the CORPORATION called for this day, could not be held for want of quorums of Members, the Chairman FURTHER ADJOURNED the meetings till 3-30 o'clock p.m., and 4 o'clock p.m., respectively, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th June, 1881.

NOTICE.
ABKARI FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the exclusive privilege of MANUFACTURING and SELLING COUNTRY SPIRIT in the TRACTS specified below from 1st August, 1881, to 31st July, 1884, subject to conditions, copies of which may be obtained on application to the undersigned or to the Collector of any of the districts concerned.

Each tender must be sent accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash to the Collector of the district concerned so as to reach him on or before 12 o'clock noon of the date mentioned below.

TENDER FOR

Poona district including Native territory attached,		15th June, 1881.
Sholapur district	do.	18th June, 1881.
Satara district	do.	21st June, 1881.
Ahmednagar district		21st June, 1881.

The final disposal of the tenders will rest with the undersigned, who reserves to himself the power of rejecting any or all the tenders that may be received.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.
Poona, 9th June, 1881.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
AND
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

HAVE always on hand Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines, &c., from the best known makers.

Up-country orders are carefully attended to and promptly executed.—Terms moderate.

Price lists sent free by Post on application.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM,
A GREAT SUCCESSFUL REMEDY,
FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL AND YOU WILL NEVER BE DISAPPOINTED.

A MILD and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. Hardie, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S
APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES,

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PALE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

OUR importations of this Oil cannot be excelled. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing coast in the world, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed and filtration effected, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. We are guaranteed the best Oil of each season.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen bottles, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
PRINCIPES	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.
CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

NOVELTY!!!
NEUBERG'S LATEST NOVELTY.
JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"RABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.				CASH. Per doz. Quartz. Rs. a.
17 0	... Fine Old	...MARSALA...	Sicily..	17 0
	The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
32 0	... Fine Old	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		32 0
	Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian rip.			
33 0	... Superior Old	... PORT ...	Portugal...	33 0
	This our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
28 0	... Fine Old	... PORT ...	Portugal...	28 0
	A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
19 0	... Fine	... PORT ...	Portugal...	19 0
	A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
	N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case 2 dozen.			
22 8	... Fine Old	..CARLOWITZ	Hungarian...	22 8
	This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
18 0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ	Hungarian...	18 0
	Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine. *N.B.*—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.			
18 0	... Red...	... SHIRAZ ...	... Australian...	18 0
	An excellent Wine.			
16 0	... White ...	.. HOCHHEIMER..	Australian...	16 0
	A fair Wine of good quality.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THIN CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

HOAR & Co. have now ready for inspection a splendid assortment of fine Cashmeres, Light Home Spuns, Coatings and other Woolen Fabrics, of the very Thinest Textures, in all the fashionable Colours and Mixtures. Also a choice selection of pure Linen Drills in various shade of colours. The new Elastic Stockingette, and other Materials for Riding Trousers and Breeches.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, 3, RAMPART ROW, **BOMBAY.**

PURE DRINKING WATER.

THIS can be obtained by using "CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS," which THOMSON and TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, &c., of Rampart Row, Bombay supply in all sizes. Families requiring a really good and reliable Filter cannot do better than purchase one of these very necessary articles of domestic economy.

They are particularly recommended to Families and Gentlemen residing in the Mofussil where water is of doubtful purity.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as
Half Gallon	9 8	Two Gallons	17 0
One „	12 0	Three „	21 0
		Four „	30 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR.
5, RAMPART ROW, AND KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

VIVONE
(REGISTERED)

DISSIPATES MENTAL DEPRESSION, ENNUI, EVENING HEADACHE, FATIGUE DISLIKE TO FOOD; RESTORES CHEERFULNESS, ANIMATION, APPETITE.

Experience will make it an Essential in every House, Club, Hotel, Ball-room, and Place of Entertainment.

When exhausted, tired of life, peevish, and without appetite after a hard day's work, ake a moderate draught of Iced Vivone WITHOUT ADMIXTURE; these symptoms will disappear, and health will resume its sway over mind and body.

Per dozen, Rs. 3; Case of 2 dozens, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited.

MESSRS. C. H. B. FORBES and Co. beg to announce that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay to the INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, which has been recently started in England with a registered capital of £100,000. The first consignment has arrived, and orders will be executed on the following terms :—

Rs. 27 per case containing 6 dozen bottles.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

			for cash
Under 5 cases		..	2½ per cent.
From 5 to 8 cases.	5 per cent..	„	2½ „
„ 8 to 12 „	7½ „ ..	„	2½ „
„ 12 to 20 „	10 „ ..	„	2½ „
„ 20 to 50 „	12½ „ ..	„	2½ „
Above 50 „	15 „ ..	„	5 „

All orders should be accompanied by remittances.

RETAIL ORDERS.

For quantities less than one case will be executed by Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND. HENRY'S "THILUM."

FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness, Swellings, Weakness, or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other fevers, and all muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"Thilum" is a wonderful preventive of musquito or other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Re. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.

N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.

☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospitals and institutions on application *only* to F. H. Bowden, Henry's "Thilum" Works, Madras.

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

BLEEDING PILES.—I had the pleasure of giving a pot of "Thilum" to a lady patient for Piles having heard from my Assistant that he had derived great benefit from its use when suffering from bleeding and painful hæmorrhoids. It gave him instant relief and finally cured him, and I am happy to say that the remedy has proved equally efficacious in the case of the lady I refer to.

Geo. WILKIE, Medical Practitioner.
Moulmein, 23rd December, 1880.

FOR PAINS IN THE LEGS, BACK, &c.—I consider Henry's "Thilum" one of the best remedies I have ever used. It cures itch as I have proved by trial among the boys and girls of our Mission. After careful trial I can recommend Henry's "Thilum" for pains in the legs, arms, back, sore throat and itch. It is by far the best ointment I have ever used for these diseases.

D. DOWNIE, Missionary Amer. Bap. Teloogoo Mission.
Nellore, 23rd October, 1880

NEURALGIA.—I thank you very much for the "Thilum," it cured my wife of exceptionally severe Neuralgic pains in the face in less than 10 minutes securing for her perfect rest, prior to its use, long absent.

JOHN BAKER.
Percy Cottage, Teddington, England, 17th March, 1880.

To be had of
F. H. BOWDEN,
Henry's Thilum Works,
MADRAS,
and in BOMBAY of TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLOR & Co. and all chemists.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boy and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approa h perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street,
Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay

JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

PRINTING PAPERS—The 'LION' Brand.
ENTERED AT STATIONER'S HALL.

QUALITIES.

BUFF LABEL ...	...First Quality.
CRIMSON LABEL	...Improved.
BLACK LABEL...	...New Quality, Improved
GREY LABEL ...	... Do. do.
BLUE LABEL ...	...'Toned.'
GREEN LABEL...	...Writing Foolscaps.
BROWN LABEL	...Cheap news.
WHITE LABEL...	...Coloured.

ALSO

Superfine Printings, Surface Papers, Cards, and Envelopes. The MINIE Envelopes equal to best hand-made for Foreign and Inland Post.

For Samples and Prices, apply to
JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
65, OLD BAILEY, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.
MONDAY, 13th JUNE, 1881.
PROFESSOR L. RUCHWALDY,
The Great Wizard of the North,
assisted by
MISS ORLANDE,
will give
UNRIVALLED LEGERDEMAIN ENTERTAINMENT,
to conclude with
The last thoughts of Mozart, violin solo,
Marriage for money, "song comic."
A GREAT CONCERT.
Violin solo and guitar accompaniment.
She looks like the French Jolly Nobleman, "song comic."
A good Band will be in attendance.
Prices of admission :

First class Rs. 2. Second class Re. 1. Third class 8 As. Seats secured and Tickets to be had at any time in the Institute.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m., commence at 9 p. m.

S. S. ROUMANIA has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE

A G. A. HORSE, height 14-1, age rising 6, a first class Infantry Charger, believed sound, Rs. 550.

2. A whippey hunting SADDLE with parade holsters, bridles, and plain bridle, Rs. 35.

Apply MESS PRESIDENT, H. M.'s 23rd Regiment, Bombay N. L. I.

WANTED a SCHOOL MASTER (a married man preferred) competant to teach up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University. For particulars of salary, &c., apply, enclosing certificates of character and qualification, to

J. LAWRENCE,
Acting Treasurer, St. Mary's School.
Belgaum, 10th June, 1881.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity
1 quart Rs. 3-8. 2 quarts Rs. 5.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have resided here for upwards of three months, and have much pleasure in being able to add my testimony to all the good that has been said about the Hotel in the preceding testimonials.—J. MACFARLANE. 4th April, 1881.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS, 1st Growths to light. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BURGUNDIES. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, from choice Amontillado to ordinary, in every variety of style. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s INVALID PORT, highly recommended. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 26-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 28-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 29-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD CRUSTED PORT (Choice, some years in bottle) for after-dinner. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 36-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 38.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s DESSERT PORT. Black seal, fruity and mature. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 23; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Crown Brand. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Fine, old and pure. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER'S LIST has full details of all their specialities.

FOR SALE seventy-nine SHARES in the AGRA UNCOVENANTED SERVICE BANK, Limited. Apply to COMMISSIONER, Ajmere.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.—Patron H. E. the GOVERNOR. For particulars apply to HEAD MASTER.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—To constant Inquirers. Three comfortable Front Rooms will be available from the 15th instant.

ART POTTERY.—SUITED for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

GEORGE and JAMES EVANS are requested to write to their Sister. Address "S. B.," care of Superintendent of Jail, Tanna.

FOR SALE, a Nasmyth's Cotton Press in good working order with steel cylinders. Apply to "A.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE in Hogsheads ex St. Cotherstone, in excellent condition. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN requires LODGING, in the Fort preferred, furnished or unfurnished, with use of kitchen and stable. Q., care of Printer.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to tuition, is desirous of engagements as Visiting Governess. Terms Moderate. Apply C.H. R., *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, the well-known old Brandy of Messrs. J. and F. Martell, at Rs. 25 per doz. cash. Apply to D. P. BATHA and Co., Sole Agents, Bombay.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. Macaulay & Co., 24, Apollo St.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS NO MORE.—Use Drake's "PLATELAYER'S COMPANION" extant. To be had of THACKER and Co., and COOPER and Co., Bombay.

KELLY'S BYCULLA HOTEL.—A few BOARDERS can be accommodated during the monsoon months, at Rs. 90 per mensem inclusive. Married Couples 180.

FOR SALE, an English-built Stanhope PHAETON, with reversible back seat to make dog-cart, and removeable hood to make mail-phaeton, Rs. 700. Apply to Major STOCKLEY, R. A., Colaba.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 12 as. per lb.; Cheddar 14 as., and Breakfast Bacon 14 as. per lb.—PEARSE, 22, Appollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD have now ready a fine series of 73 views and groups of Kandahar and its neighbourhood, size 12" by 10". Catalogue and Price List obtainable on application to

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
Talbot House, Simla.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE undersigned is prepared to act as Agent for Officers or Gentlemen who may wish to invest money in New Zealand, or to make it their future home.

FRANCIS FULTON,
Dunedin, N. Z.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

MESSRS. ASCHER and SCHLESINGER beg to notify that by mutual consent they have dissolved partnership this day.

Mr. Schlesinger will continue to carry on business at Quetta, Sibi, and Ruk. He has taken over all the stock, outstanding debts and liabilities of the above mentioned firm.

Quetta, 23rd May, 1881. H. ASCHER. A. SCHLESINGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CERVAINE ET CIE.
MAISON DE MODES FRANCAISES,
No. 32, Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

LATEST shapes in Bonnets and Hats, Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Sun shades, Fans, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, &c. Izod's patent figure, regulator corsets and others.

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.

CASH TERMS.

	Rs.	a.	Price with postage. Rs.	a.
Wood's Comprehensive Guide to the Steam-Engine Indicator and its Diagrams: The Abnormal Twists and other Defects with excessive unequalness in Diagrams. 2 vols. ..	8	0	8	8
Courtney's Boiler-maker's Assistant ..	1	0	1	2
Urquhart's Electric Light ..	3	12	4	0
Bergen's Marine Engineer ..	4	4	4	8
Italian Painting by; Poynter ..	2	12	3	0
Bland's Algebraical Problems ..	5	4	5	8
Urquhart's Electro-Plating ..	2	12	3	0
Wormell's Principles of Dynamics ..	3	0	3	4
Knight's The Mechanician ..	10	4	11	4
Parker's Introduction to Gothic Architecture.	2	12	3	0
„ Glossary of Architecture ..	4	4	4	8
Higg's Electric Light ..	5	0	5	4
Trantwine's Engineer's Pocket-book ..	11	8	11	12
Reed's Engineer's Hand-book, new edition ..	3	12	4	0
Ainsley's Engineer's Manual „ „ ..	4	4	4	10
Wheeler's Practical Photography ..	2	8	2	12
Trevelyan's The Early History of Ch. J. Fox..	3	0	3	4
Brewer's Errors in Speech and Spelling ..	3	8	4	0
Philosophy of Hand-writing ..	1	4	1	8
The Agony Column of the *Times*, 1800-1870 ..	1	4	1	8
Hindley's Tavern Anecdotes and Sayings ..	1	12	2	0
Greenwood's Low-life Deeps ..	1	12	2	0
Memoirs of the Sansons ..	1	12	2	0
Illustrated Biography of—				
Sir P. P. Rubens, Great Artist..	1	12	2	0
Fra Angelico, Great Artist..	1	12	2	0
Michel Angelo, Great Artist..	1	12	2	0
Sir D. Wilkie, Great Artist..	1	12	2	0
Gainsborough, Great Artist..	1	12	2	0
Fra Bartolommeo, Great Artist .	1	12	2	0
William Hogarth, Great Artist..	1	12	2	0
Welch's Designing Valve Gearing ..	3	0	3	4
Reynold's Engine-Driver's Life ..	1	0	1	2
Architecture, Gothic and Renaissance; by R. Smith ..	3	0	3	4
Spretson's Casting and Founding ..	10	0	10	8
How to manage a Steam Engine ..	1	4	1	6
Wrinkles and Recipes from the Scientific American ..	6	0	6	4
Long's Farming in a Small Way ..	4	4	4	8
Water: Its Composition, Collection and Distribution; by J. Parry ..	1	4	1	6
Watson's Sketches in the Hunting Field ..	3	8	3	12
Martin's Statesman's Year Book, 1881 ..	5	4	5	8
Bower's Hartley and James Mill ..	1	12	2	0
Spencer's Data of Ethics ..	4	4	4	8
Browne's Art of Pyrotechny ..	1	8	1	12
Cossa's Guide to the Study of Political Economy ..	2	4	2	8
Easy Lessons in Light; by Awdry ..	1	4	1	6
„ in Heat; by Martineau ..	1	4	1	6
First Book of Zoology; by Morse ..	1	4	1	8
Our Sons: How to Start them in Life; by A. King ..	1	4	1	8
How We are Governed; by Fonblanque ..	1	4	1	8
Party-Giving on Every Scale ..	1	4	1	8
Society Small Talk ..	1	4	1	8
Food and Feeding; by Sir H. Thompson ..	1	4	1	8
Beeton's All about Cookery ..	1	4	1	8
„ „ Book-keeping ..	1	4	1	8
„ „ Gardening ..	1	4	1	8
Garrett's House Decoration in Painting, &c..	1	4	1	6
Music in the House; by John Hullah ..	1	4	1	6
The Drawing-room; by Mrs. Orrinsmith ..	1	4	1	6
The Dining-room; by Mrs. Loftie ..	1	4	1	6
The Bed-room; by Lady Barker ..	1	4	1	6
Dress; by Mrs. Oliphant ..	1	4	1	6
Amateur Theatricals; by W. H. Pollock ..	1	4	1	6
Needlework; by E. Glaister ..	1	4	1	6
The Minor Arts; by C. G. Leland ..	1	4	1	6
Biographies of Eminent Persons, reprinted from the *Times*, 1870 to 1879 ..	1	4	1	8
Arnold's Index to Shakespearian Thought ..	4	4	4	8
Malloch's Is Life worth Living? ..	3	0	3	4
Chaucer for Schools; by Mrs. Haweis ..	1	4	1	8
Through the Light Continent; by W. Saunders	5	4	5	12
Hood's Poems, 2 vols, pocket edition ..	1	4	1	8
Milton's Poems, 2 vols „ ..	1	4	1	8
Longfellow's Poems, 2 vols „ ..	1	4	1	8
Scott's Poems, 2 vols „ ..	1	4	1	8
Shakespeare's Works; Complete, in 12 pocket vols ..	8	8	9	8
Plain Living and High Thinking; by D. Adam	1	12	2	0
Woman's Work and Worth; by D. Adam ..	3	4	3	8
Guide to the House of Commons ..	0	8	0	9

Bombay, 11th June, 1881.

A MESMERIST of twenty years' experience is now in Bombay, and can be consulted daily for the treatment and immediate relief of Headache, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Rheumatism, or any nervous complaint. Apply to W. R. PRICE, 32, Medows Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

LIFE.
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY
10 ANNAS WEEKLY.

Each Number of Life contains a Highly Finished Cartoon by the new and artistic process called PHOTOTYPIE. The following Portraits have already appeared, and can be had on application to Messrs COOPER & Co., Bombay :— Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, The Countess Grosvenor, The Countess of Lonsdale, The Viscountess Castlereagh, The Marchioness of Ormonde, Princess Beatrice, Lady Carvagh, Sarah Graham, Sarah Bernhardt, Miss Pullen, Violet Fane, Madame Judith Gautier.

The following Pictures have appeared :—

The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the King, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

LIFE
Is written by the most popular Authors of the day, both at home and abroad.

LIFE
Contains Social, Musical, Literary, and Critical Notes of the Week by the best Writers.

LIFE
Has Special Contributors in the chief Capitals of Europe and America, whose contributions are both instructive and amusing.

LIFE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

Offices—136, STRAND, W.C.

LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

For Terms of Subscription apply to COOPER & Co., BOMBAY.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER —Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It s most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

THE London stock market yesterday was without movement so far as regards the items generally quoted by Reuter, and Bar Silver was also unchanged at 51½d., but to-day's quotation comes 51⅝d. per oz.

Coffee and Cocoannt Oil are quoted as previously, but Linseed and Rapeseed are both quoted firm, Wheat steady, and all three are partially 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, sales 10,000, and to-day quiet, sales 7,000 bales; prices unchanged throughout. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are still unaltered at 11-1-16 cents, but September shipment, which yesterday advanced from 10·65 to 10·74, has receded again to 10·70 cents per lb.

Our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position is subjoined. The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe has decreased during the week by 40,000 bales, but still stands 400,000 bales over last year; and the Liverpool stock is 2,000 bales larger on the week, 10,700 bales in excess of the corresponding date last year. Figures, however, have now about exercised their full effect, and for some time to come the leading influence will be the reports regarding the growing American crop. So far they are most promising, and so long as they continue so there can be little hope of prices advancing.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Week's Receipts	29,000	18,000	7,000
" Exports to U. K.	33,000	34,000	7,000
" " to Continent	17,000	16,000	5,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	5,549,400	5,772,600	4,396,500
" Exports to U. K. "	2,522,600	2,336,000	1,955,700
" " to Continent "	1,648,700	1,220,900	1,371,400
" Stock in the Ports	431,000	352,000	232,000
Saturday's Receipts	4,000	3,500	1,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant compares as follows with the two previous years:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Total supply of all kinds	2,700,000	2,300,670	1,723,810
" " " Surats	564,000	591,330	453,190

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Stock in Liverpool	904,000	796,720	590,780
" London	48,000	51,080	37,400
American Afloat	150,000	200,000	122,000
E. Indian "	112,000	152,000	193,000
	1,214,000	1,199,800	943,180
Price of Mid-Uplands	6 3-16d.	6 13-16d.	7d.
" Fair Dhollera	4⅛d.	4 15-16d.	5 9-16d.
Difference	2 1-16d.	1⅞d.	1 7-16d.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened again with a very weak feeling, and a decline of 3⅛d., which during the day developed into 1-16d. on private paper, and even at that the tone at the close was still in favor of a further fall. So far as Bombay alone is concerned, in fact there seems nothing now to afford any support to the market, and a very general opinion prevails that we shall see demand Bank Bills at 1s. 7d. per rupee in the course of a few weeks. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 7 ¾d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 7 25-32d.	"
Francs, 3 " "	2·08 to ¾	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm, but there has been much less excitement apparent, and at the close the tone was quiet at Rs. 104⅞ for Fours and Rs. 111⅞ to 15-16 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—A very firm feeling prevails with a fair extent of business passing. Banks are all unchanged. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 1,060, Port Cannings to Rs. 212½. Press Companies are irregular. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steady, and in some cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher, but Consols have advanced Rs. 30 and Madras United Rs. 25.

COTTON keeps very firm at unaltered prices. There is very little doing in the shape of fresh buying for export, but to cover in previous sales some lots of Good and F. G. F. Dholleras have again changed hands at Rs. 190 and Rs. 182, respectively.

SEEDS and Wheat are unchanged.

FREIGHTS by steam, although quiet, are pretty firm at about previous rates, but by sail there is some pressure to relet at lower figures.

PIECE-GOODS show no improvement of any kind on the spot, and dealers have not seen enough of the rains to render them confident about the future, although, so far as we have gone, prospects are undoubtedly favorable.

COALS continue quiet at former prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	495
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	590
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	450
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	55
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	460
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	455
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	312½
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	162½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,210
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,150
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	130
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	620
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,800
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,050
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	835
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	690
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,165
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,190
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,380
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,925
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	610
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,655
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,275
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,255
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	850
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	505
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,125
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,210
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	670
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1025
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	685

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,060
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	212½

* For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	650
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.	175 165
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,375
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	380
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	10	3½	..	4 @ 4½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	110
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	820
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	21½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for 6th June as compared with that for the 23rd May, 1881:—

LIABILITIES.	23rd May. Rs.	A.	P.	6th June. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,161	4	4	25,12,061	4	4
Treasury Balance	1,91,64,000	3	2	1,78,52,801	1	3
Other Deposits	2,90,39,145	7	2	3,10,12,092	11	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,86,996	6	7	3,05,946	8	10
Sundries	12,24,862	0	9	12,62,353	5	9
Rs...	7,22,27,165	6	0	7,29,45,254	15	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,47,40,998	0	0	1,52,93,604	14	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	57,49,683	15	2	56,17,781	3	0
Credits on do.	28,46,791	11	6	30,91,809	1	4
Bills Discounted	2,07,22,801	12	2	2,01,57,738	8	11
Balances with other Banks	6,41,204	1	2	6,72,511	12	9
Bullion	7,26,219	8	2	6,54,263	5	10
Dead Stock	11,61,707	0	3	11,61,339	10	8
Stamps	9,172	3	0	9,573	15	0
Sundries	3,88,434	12	6	3,12,630	6	6
Cash at Head Office	94,76,223	5	9	1,04,56,911	3	3
Do. at Branches	1,57,63,929	0	4	1,55,14,087	14	8
Rs...	7,22,27,165	6	0	7,29,45,254	15	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bothall, 1,228 tons, Captain T. R. Brotherton, saild on the 11th instant for Hull with a general cargo.

THE steamer Border Chieftain, 980 tons, Captain A. Nicol, sailed on the 11th instant for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE steamer Yarm, 899 tons, Captain F. Finn, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Kurrachee (9th June) in ballast.

THE barque Glencaladh, 496 tons, Captain R. Lamont, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Chittagong (7th April) with a cargo of rice.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Tebe, 1,299 tons, Captain D. Fortich, sailed on the 11th instant for Trieste with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE barque Jemmi A. Cheney, 284 tons, Captain S. C. Arey, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Zanzibar (27th May) with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE new Hall Line steamer Bretton Hall, Captain Hodder, arrived from Glasgow on Saturday night with a cargo of coal. She is cousigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co. She left the monsoon about 200 miles from Bombay.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Lieut. Pengree, Mr. Treemmer, Surg. Damania, one conductor, three clerks, two sergeants, one woman, one inspector, one shroff, 14 followers, and 19 rank and file, and 23 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Euphrates (s)	Johnston	Kurrachee, June 8.
11	Yarm (s)	Finn	Kurrachee, June 9.
	Glencaladh	Lamont	Chittagong, April 7.
	J. A. Cheney	Arey	Zanzibar, May 27.
12	Bretton Hall (s)	Hodder	Glasgow, May 13.
	Rebecca (s)	Pender	Cardiff, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	I. G. Tenasserim (s)	Creagh	Carwar.
11	Aronia	Hughes	Rangoon.
	Volkyrien	Ramsdale	Bremenhaven.
	Bothall (s)	Brotherton	Hull.
	Tebe (s)	Fortich	Trieste.
	Bor. Chieftain (s)	Nicol	Genoa.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Yarm, to Havre.
Steamer Clan Macleod, to Marseilles.
Steamer Clan Alpine, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.
8 Manx Queen......Kanan......Natal, April 21.

DEPARTURE.
June 8.—A French Barque (showed J. V. L. M.)

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.
9 John P. Best (s) ...... Newcastle.
Vespasian (s) ...... Colombo.
10 Copenhagen ...... London.

June. DEPARTURE.
9 Kerbella (s) ...... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macleod (s)—85 cases acid, Rogers and Co; 500 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Roumania (s)—150 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dewa Gungadhur—200 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clan Fraser (s)—10,100 fire bricks, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Sumatra (s)—49 boxes gold and silver bars, the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Wistow Hall (s)—4 bales skins, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co; 14 bales cotton, Guneshdass Govinddass; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 331½ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Cypromene—202½ cwts galls and 121 bales hemp, Khuttow Ludha.
Roumania (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Lallice Poonsee and Co; 2,866 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 112 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s)—200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Calypso (s)—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran (s)—1 case Shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Coniston (s)—750 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
Clan Macleod (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 387 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,184 cwts wheat, Rattonjee Manekjee.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macleod (s)—1,200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wheatfield (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, 4,000½ cwts linseed, and 4,000½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Inchmurce (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 13.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Anoopram Purshotum, deceased—Pestonjee K.—Itcharam Hurgowan and others vs Bai Nurbudda, widow of the said deceased—A. and Hormusjee—Part heard.

Summary Suit.

211-81—Craigie L. and O.—C. H. B. Forbes vs Mooljee Assoo and another—settled.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

290-80—Smith and F.—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Gopaldass Mathooradass—Prescot and W.
660-78—J. Macfarlane—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs the Fleming S. and W. Co.—C. L. and O. and A. and H.
540-80—Payne and G—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Essa Ahmed.
528-80—J. Macfarlane—Esmail Vullee Mahomed vs Noormahomed Abdul Rehmon and others—H. R., J. B. and D.
270-80—Hearn C. and L.—Jamsedjee Nowrojee Kapadia vs Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—P. and G. and S. Pandarung—settled.
340-80—Payne and G.—Mugga Gowa vs Serang Ahmedjee Issajee and another—in person.
500-80—M. H. Khan—Khengar Monsey vs Ramjee Shamjee and another—Muljee and B.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

466-76—Balkrishna and B.—Gungaram Peerajee vs Bhikajee,—H. Bicknell—part heard.
313-80—Muljee and B.—Beramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirung Raghoonath Holdenkar—Jefferson, B. and D.
318-78—Payne and G.—Hajee Mahomed Nubbee and others vs Abdul Hoosein and another—Craigie, L. and O.
550-80—In person—Morarjee Hurdass vs Dhondiram Oomerchund and another.
563-80—Smith and F.—L. A. Wallace and others vs Ahmed bin Essa Khulifa—J. Macfarlane.
487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.
446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Tircomjee Velljee and others—J. B. and D., S. and F., R. M. S., and J. Macfarlane.
491-80—Shapurjee and T.—Lowjee Nanjee and another vs Khoja Hajeebhoy Lalljee and others—J. Macfarlane.
676-79—Muljee and B.—Pragjee Morarjee and others vs Goculdass Girdharilal—J. Macfarlane.
614-79—J. Macfarlane—Baijee vs Nesserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and others—H. C. and L., C. and W.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Such of the following new long causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

535-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—C. A. Turner vs Gungachurn Sewpursad and others—Tobin and R.
87-81—Balkrishna and B.—Manockbai vs Jerbai and others.
89-81—Craigie, L. and O.—Godawreebai and others vs Purmanundass Jewandass—M. H. Khan.
112-81—Hore, C. and B.—Gangjee Akhai vs Mahomed Corejee and another—T. and D., R. M. Sayani.
127-81—Muljee and B.—Rustomjee Edulice Mistry vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L.
129-81—Smith and F.—Hajee Seedick Hubib vs Peerbhoy Essoobjee and another—Cragie, L. and O.
131-81—Ardeshir and H.—Balcrustna Ramchunder vs Mathoorabai and others.
132-81—Tyabjee and D.—Bai Fatmabai vs Oomer Sulleman and another.
134-81—Payne and G.—Hajee Cassom Hajee Ebrahim vs Seedick Haiee Ebrahim and others.
140-81—Payne and G.—Punna Durga and others vs Mahomed Fazulbhoy and another—R. M. Sayani. (Summary suit.)
142-81—In person—Bai Foolbai vs Pestonjee Bezonjee Sadaradalatwala and others.
143-81—In person—Ramchunder Antoba vs Narayen Antoba—R. Skipsey.
146-81—Janardhun and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs Raghunath Damodher—Chalk and W.
148-81—Shapurjee and T.—Khoja Allibhoy Suchoobhoy and another vs Tricomdass Lowiee—Smith and F.
149-81—Shapurjee and T.—Nagoo Sayajee and another vs Nursoo Sayaboo and another—Tobin and R.

Long Cause.

422-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Purmanund Nathoo—R. M. Sayani—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Schneider, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Pengree, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Sibi.

JUNE 11.

Gunter, Captain, Garrison Inspector, on duty, from Agra.
Lowther, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Delhi.
Rivett-Carnac, Major, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.
Justice, Lieut., 62nd Regt., on duty, from Agra.
Sedden, Lieut., 5th Bombay N. L. I., on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Lynch, Captain, 25th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Maltby, Captain, 2nd Infantry H. C., on duty, to Ellichpore.

JUNE 11.

Foord, Major, 3rd Madras L. I., on leave, to Hoshangabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS, Poona, June 10.

THE C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
1st Regt. N. I. (Grenadiers)—Lieut.-Col. P. J. F. Henslowe, Bombay Infy., (Offg. 2nd in Command, 20th N. I.), to be 2nd in Command, vice Major Affleck, placed on general duty.
11th Regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. R. R. Woodhouse, S. C., (2nd in Command) to be Comdt., vice Col. Thatcher, retired.
30th Regt. N. I.—Subadar Ragojee Bhoslay, to be native Adjt. in the absence of a qualified Jemedar, with effect from the 5th Feb.

Major J. Affleck, S. C., (2nd in Command, 1st N. I.), is placed on general duty at Satara at his own request.

The transfer of Lieut. C.E. Peirse from the 22nd N. I. to the 27th N. I., as notified in G.O.C. No. 427 of the 13th Aug. 1880, was ordered on public grounds.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the Garrison Instn. class, which will be formed at Poona on the 15th June. Officers from out-stations will travel expeditiously at the public expense, under clause X., para 159, Transport Regulations, Part II.

Capt. P. F. M. Baddeley—No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.
Capt. C. M. Smith—No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.
Capt. E. F. Cambier—No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

Capt. F. D. Raikes, S. C., Asst. Comsr., 3rd Grade, British Burmah, returned to duty by permission fo the Secy. of State for India on the 29th May.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Sind Frontier Force Order—Dated 17th May, appointing Lieut. F. G. Alexander, 2nd Sind Horse, to command the Depôts, 1st and 2nd Sind Horse, vice Lieut. Gavin, relieved.
Bhuj Station Order—Dated 27th May, appointing Capt. W. C. Morris, 7th N. I., Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. Thomas, leaving the station.
Mehidpur Station Order—Dated 2nd June, appointing Capt. H. E. Penton, 18th N. I., Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Major Griffith, leaving the station.
89th Foot—Regtl. Order, dated 27th May, appointing Lieut. C. R. Rogers, Act. Adjt. to the Regt., vice Harman, promoted. This order to have effect from 3rd June.
5th Regt. N. L. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 13th May, appointing Capt. R. Hennell, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 9th idem, vice Major Poole, proceeded on leave.
7th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 20th May, appointing Capt. W. C. Morris, Wing Officer and Q. M., to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Major Rowlandson, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.
Dated 27th May, appointing Capt. W. C. Morris, Wing Officer and Q.-M., (Offg. Wing Commander), to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, (no other officer being available), vice Capt. Thomas, transferred to 3rd Sind Horse.
30th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order dated 31st May, appointing Lieut. M. B. Salmon, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, and also as Q. M., with effect from the 1st June, in addition to his own duties (no other officer being available), during such time as Capt. Harrison may officiate as 2nd in Command, or until the arrival of Major Bulkley.
16th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order dated 25th May, appointing Lieut. Col. W. G. Trevor, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command; and Lieut. H. W. Seymour, Q.-M., (Offg. Adjt.) to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his other duties, no other officer being available, vice Lieut. Col. Iredell.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
30th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. M. B. Salmon, attached on probation for one day on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him in G. O. C. No. 705, dated 10th Dec. 1880.
I. M. D.—Surgeon P. J. Damania, to Bombay, for three months, from date of departure on medical certificate.

The leave granted to Surgeon Major Bonnyman, A. M. D., in G. O. C. 281, dated 20th May, is hereby cancelled.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 6.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
2-24th Foot.—Lieut. F. P. Smyly, to be Instr. of Musky., vice Logan, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C. Dated 19th April.
Pachmarhi Depot.—Lieut. Col. Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., R. A., to be Comdt., vice Whitehead, whose term of appointment has expired.

The Govt. have sanctioned the promotion from 1st Oct. 1880, of the undermentioned hospital assistants and passed medical pupils as a reward for good services rendered in the Afghan campaign of 1879-80, on the condition of their passing the necessary qualifying examination within six months from the date of their return from field service:—
2nd Class Hospital Assts. Vir Bhan, Khoda Bux, Dhurmanund Jossee, Aukber Khan, Mahboob Khan, Mahomed Yaseen, Hyder Shah, Muzhar Alli, Mahomed Hassain, Shaikh Kabeerood Deen, Shaikh Tajood Deen Hossein, and Rymul Dass, and 3rd Class Hospital Asst. Roopsing Rana, to the 1st Class. 3rd Class Hospital Assts. Azeez, Mahamed Khan, Ruhmut Oollab, Gajadhur Pershad, Shaikh Ainudeen, Ahmed Oollah Khan, Moomraiz Khan, Afiiz Syed Abdool Vadhoodh, Ram Bhag, Wajid Allee, to 2nd Class. Passed Medical Pupils Behare Lall, Mohamed Din, and Purtab Chunder Bose, to 3rd Class. (The latter three already qualified for promotion.)

The following orders are confirmed:—
Rohilcund Dist. Order, dated 17th May, directing Col. J. T. Watson, 13th N. I. to assume command of the station during the absence on inspection duty of the general officer commanding the district.
Dated 17th May, directing Lieut. J. S. Cave-Brown-Cave, 51st Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Bareilly, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of the officiating Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Rohilcund Dist., on Inspection duty, no other qualified officer being available.
Chunar Garrison Order, dated 15th April, directing Capt. J. St. G. Wolseley, 22nd Foot, to assume command of the station and European Invalid Battalion at Chunar.
1st N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 28th March, appointing Capt. T. J. Bailey, Wing Officer, on return to regimental duty, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 26th idem, vice Atkins on furlough. This cancels the order confirmed in G. O. C. C. dated the 30th April.
14th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 21st May, making the following appointments, with effect from the 13th April, vice Lieut.-Col. R. A. Wauchope, Offg. as Comdt. 17th N. I.

Major J. Cook, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Major T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, attached, to officiate as Wing Camdr., vice Cook.

Capt. C. J. Jamieson, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr.-Mr., in addition to his other duties, vice Ozzard, on furlough, there being no other officer available.

25th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 19th May, appointing Lieut. G. T. Pickard-Cambridge, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qr.-Mr., vice Bunbury, on field service.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 7.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—
31st N. I.—Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, 89th Foot, a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 29th May.

G. O. C. C. dated 14th April 1881, page 213, appointing Lieut. W. A. Campbell, to be Adjt. of the 54th Regt., is cancelled, and the following substituted:—
54th Regt.—Lieut. W. A. Campbell, to act as Adjt., vice Ruddach promoted. Dated 15th March.

With the sanction of Govt. the following order is confirmed:—
Southern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated 28th April, appointing Capt. J. E. Barr, 3rd N. I., to the charge of the Field Treasure Chest at Killa Abdulla, on a staff salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, with effect from the 1st May.

The following orders are confirmed:—
1-18th Foot.—Regtl. order, date 16th May, appointing Lieut. C. E. LeQuesne, Asst. Instructor of Musketry.
30th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated 22nd January, appointing Lieut. C. R. M. O'Brien, regimental Instructor in Army Signalling, vice Capt. F. Clowes, from 24th January.
63rd Foot.—Regtl. order, dated 1st May, appointing Major N. X. Gwynne, to officiate as Interpreter to the regiment, vice Graham on detachment duty, there being no fully qualified subaltern available.
Dated 1st May appointing 2nd Lieut. E. W. Codrington to officiate as Adjt. and Qr.-mr., to the half battalion quartered at Gulistan and Killa Abdoola.
12th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 29th April, making the following appointments consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut. A. F. Barrow:—
Lieut. A. F. Barrow, Wing Officer and Adjt., to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Anderson on furlough.
Lieut. J. W. E. Angelo, Wing Officer and Qr.-mr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Barrow, there being no other officer available.
28th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 12th May, appointing Lieut. C. J. Dennys, Wing Officer, on return from leave, to officiate as Qr.-mr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery.—Capt. C. J. Long, (No. 9 Battery, 11th Bgde.,) to remain in England from the 11th Sept., to the 10th March 1882, on private affairs in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. dated 8th Dec. 1880.
62nd Foot.—Lieut. N. C. Perkins, (Offg. Wing Officer on probation, 16th N. I.,) to Calcutta from the 9th June to the 9th Dec., to study the native languages. (This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 25th May, page 292.)

On the recommendation of a medical board, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation:—
40th Foot.—Capt. W. L. Mansel.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

The Lieut.-Govr. accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. K. Harcourt of his commission as Capt. of "A" or the Darjeeling and Hope Town Company of the Darjeeling V. R. C.

The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, as Jt. Magis. and Depy. Colls. of the 1st Grade, from the dates mentioned opposite their names—
Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, from 27th April, vice Mr. E. H. Ruddock.
Mr. F. B. Taylor, from 6th May, vice Mr. H. G. Sharp.
Mr. W. D. Blyth, from 14th May, vice Mr. R. Cornish.
Mr. D. Norton, from 14th May, vice Mr. W. D. Blyth, on privilege leave.

The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, as Jt. Magis. and Depy. Colls. of the 2nd Grade, from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—
Mr. R. H. Anderson, from 27th April, vice Mr. H. A. D. Phillips.
Mr. D. B. Allen, from 6th May, vice Mr. F. B. Taylor.
Mr. H. P. Peterson, from 7th May, vice Mr. J. Kennedy, on privilege leave.
Mr. C. R. Marriott, from 14th May, vice Mr. D. Norton.
Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Jt. Magis and Depy. Coll., Tipperah, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Rajshahye Dist.
Mr. G. W. S. Cox, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, on leave, is tranferred to Mymensingh.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In notification No. 97, dated 23rd May, substitute the name of Mr. W. P. Milne for that of Mr. K. H. Stephen, as promoted from Assist. Engr., 2nd to 1st Grade.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SOLE AGENTS.
Pamphlets with instructions on application.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NORONHA—June 11th, at Poona, at the residence of her son-in-law, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. M. T. Noronha, the beloved wife of Mr. F. J. Noronha, aged 47 years. Deeply regretted by her relatives and a large circle of friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADGLEY—May 11th, at Shillong, the wife of Major W. F. Badgley, Survey of India, of a son.
GRANT—June 9th, at Kilpank, Madras, wife of Mr. Douglas Grant, of a daughter.
MEARS—June 7th, at Jamalpore, the wife of Allen Mears, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1881.

IT is announced that an attempt, happily unsuccessful, was made on Friday to blow up St. George's Hall at Liverpool—in connection with which, it is added, two American Irishmen have been arrested—and that O'Donovan Rossa at an interview which some person, not named, has had with him at New York, has asserted that he has known since December last that the Fenians had succeeded in stowing away explosives in the hold of the Doterel. O'Donovan Rossa may be taking advantage, as he would call it, of the distressing mystery which unfortunately still enshrouds the fate of the Doterel and her crew; but there is nothing so improbable in the story itself, as there would have been, before his declaration, in the expectation that any human being would have been found to vindicate for himself the guilt of knowing beforehand the doom of that ship and the 120 souls who, if his story is true, were, in a quarrel to which they were not parties, foully and treacherously murdered. If the statement now made is not cantradicted, O'Donovan Rossa will bear the mark of Cain on him to his grave.

Turning from a story so horrible that we shall cling to the hope that the Fenian leader—if he has not been misreported—is a liar rather than a murderer, there can be no doubt as to the reality of the attempt to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall. It is appalling to contemplate, the wickedness which leads men to compass ends, falsely called political, by crimes like these. It will remain matter of debate for the schools whether the blow that struck down Cæsar in the Senate House was justified by the motives which prompted it, or the results which followed it. But history will be ransacked in vain for an example of a political reform due to a crime committed in pure wantonness on unoffending bystanders. It is becoming sadly evident that the spirit which prompts these fiendish undertakings arises out of no sense of injury, and desires no reform. It is a lust for blood, engendered by a mad hate of society as it stands. And it is a painful reflection that the advance of science and the progress made in the arts of mechanical destruction are at the service of this spirit. It is our boast that our civilisation differs from that of the old world in that it contains within itself seeds of vitality which guarantee that it shall not, like them, pass away in chaos. We may be too confident in that respect; and civilized Europe may pay dearly yet for the energy with which it has lavished its intellect and its treasure, for the last forty years, on perfecting the means at its command of sicentific slaughter. It will be a sad comment on the folly of the pursuit, if the close of the century finds civilisation as helpless, before those who would destroy her without a cause, as one of our enormous ironclads is before the hidden torpedo.

As we announced some days ago, Government have, on a review of the evidence, and of petitions from certain of the prisoners, seen fit—not so much to revise the sentences passed in the Kolhapur Conspiracy Case—as to consider *de novo* what punishment ought to be awarded for such of the offences as are in their judgment proved. The result is startling and disquieting in more aspects than one. The Assistant Political Agent held that eight prisoners were proved guilty of having waged, or attempted to wage, war against the Kolhapur State, and he sentenced them to transportation for life accordingly. Government rule that that particular charge fell to the ground altogether, and that the sentence so far must be absolutely cancelled. Again, the Assistant Political Agent held that these same eight prisoners, and nine others, were guilty of the minor offence of "conspiring" to wage war against the Kolhapur State, and accordingly sentenced such of them as had not been already provided for, to terms of imprisonment varying from five to seven years. Government hold that that charge is proved against the whole seventeen, but that, in the case of no less than fifteen out of the whole number, a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment is adequate to the offence. This leaves two, both of whom belong to the batch originally sentenced to transportation for life. Their case presents features which lead the Government to think that a heavier punishment—under the second and lighter charge—must be awarded to them than that which is sufficient for their fellow-conspirators. But even in their case Government manifest their sense of the outrageous severity of the Political Judge by awarding to them the minimum punishment from which Captain Ferris started in dealing with the lighter offence. They are condemned to five years' rigorous imprisonment. This accounts for all the condemned except the *soi-disant* Raja of Kolhapur—the gentleman in whose name the banner of revolt was to be raised, and the six rusty swords taken out of the heap of plantain leaves in which they were concealed. In this case again Government substitute, for the two years' rigorous imprisonment to which he was condemed by Captain Ferris, a sentence of exactly half the amount.

The significance of this truly astounding incident lies of course in the fact that this reversal of the sentence passed by a British court of justice, is not an act of clemency on the part of Government, but is avowedly dictated by considerations of pure justice to the condemned men. We are then face to face with the fact that the administration of our justice in tributary States is of such a nature, that it is possible for nine men who have committed an offence worthy of one year's imprisonment to be sentenced to transportation for life—and that without appeal, except to an authority which disposes of such appeal in private, and without the aid of counsel, which from its very constitution cannot but have considerations pressing upon it that lie altogether outside of the question of the prisoner's guilt or innocence with which alone a true court of appeal ought to be concerned; and which, from the nature of the case, cannot always place itself above the suspicion of being biassed in the judgment it forms—however carefully and conscientiously—with regard to the sufficiency of the evidence or the gravity of the crime, by the attitude already taken up by its own subordinate officers, and the credit or discredit the result of the trial may reflect upon itself. We have long protested against the system; and we would fain hope that the shock involved to it in the history of the present case will prove its death-blow. It is a denial of justice to refuse to men in the position of those whom Captain Ferris sentenced in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Penal Code to transportation for life an appeal to the Bombay High Court.

We say this without disparagement to the very careful review of the evidence in the Kolhapur case, which Government have published, in explanation of their decision to set aside the finding and sentence of the Assistant Political Agent. We have not thought it desirable, in the extracts from the Resolution given in another column, to reproduce in detail the sifting to which His Excellency in Council subjects the evidence. That can be properly appreciated only by a careful comparison of the grounds set forth in the Resolution, with the confessions of the prisoners, the evidence recorded, and the arguments relied on by the Assessors and by Captain Ferris, respectively; and such a comparison is beyond our present purpose. With regard to the agreement of the Resolution, we shall only say that it undoubtedly shows good reason for holding that the plot *in itself* was almost entirely desolute of political significance, as we have always maintained it was. The Resolution admits that the treasonable scheme, such as it was, was apparently "canvassed and promoted in an open way without exciting the active intervention of the State authorities;" but there is of course no discussion, as there could not with any propriety have been, of the reasons for a circumstance which must awaken grave misgivings. We have, however, no desire now to add to what we have already said on this point. We have full confidence that the attention of Government has not been ineffectually drawn to the report of the general discontent which the proceedings of the Alienation Commission have caused in the State, and the necessity of a careful enquiry into the truth of these reports. We desire at present to insist on the injustice involved in the fact that a reference to the Executive Government is the only door of escape to prisoners in the position of those whom Captain Ferris sentenced to the one penalty less than death which the Code provides, and whom the Government let off with a year's rigorous imprisonment. They have found the door open; but what guarantee is there that the next comers may not find all the more firmly shut?

We notice in the preamble to the paper on which we are commenting an astonishing instance of the confusion wrought by the anomalous position which the present system puts Government into as regards trials of this kind in States like Kolhapur. The Assessors in the case gave their judgment on the 22nd of February, and Captain Ferris dismissed them with the assurance that the clear and concise opinion they had given would prove of great assistance to him in arriving at a true and correct decision on the case. The Court was then adjourned, no date being fixed for the judgment, and Captain Ferris retired from view, to study the evidence, and to compose a judgment which, whatever its other qualities, was not wanting, as we pointed out at the time, in oratorical merit. And now we learn from the preamble to the Government Resolution that three days *after* the Assessors had given their opinon, and a week *before* the Assistant Political Agent gave the "judgment of the Court," the Political Agent submitted, in reply to a reference from the Political Department, the date of which is not given, "a summary of the evidence adduced in support of the charges of treasonable conduct against each of the accused in the Kolhapur Conspiracy Case, appending a list of the accused with the charges preferred against each; and suggesting that Nos. 12, 16 to 21, 23 to 27 be acquitted and discharged, as the charges against them cannot be sustained, and that the law be allowed to take its course in the case of the rest, as there is sufficiently satisfactory evidence to warrant a conviction on charges of conspiring to committ certain offences against the Kolhapur State and of concealment with intent to facilitate the same, requesting to be informed by telegram whether the case should be allowed to proceed to its natural termination; submitting an abstract of the opinion of the Assessors in the case."

We can understand that Government should wish to have as early as possible a summary of the evidence adduced in support of the charges of treasonable conduct against the accused in a case which was certain to be appealed to them. But what are we to understand by Colonel Parr's suggestions as to the acquittal or conviction of prisoners then under trial by Captain Ferris? Was Colonel Parr asking Government for instructions—to be communicated to Captain Ferris—as to the judgment which the latter would be expected to arrive at on the facts and evidence he was supposed to be at the moment considering for himself. We confess that we can put no other construction on such a letter written at such a time. It is of course certain that in making such suggestions Colonel Parr was going far in advance of the reference made to him by the Pclitical Department; and the result has shown that neither Captain Ferris in his original judgment nor Government, in that now given on appeal were guided by Colonel Parr's 'suggestions.' But that these suggestions should have been made appears to us, as we say, to be a striking instance of the danger of leaving criminal jurisdiction and executive functions in the same hands, particularly when the hands are those of a military Political Officer.

ANOTHER "ring" has been discovered in America, the victim being the public treasury, which is alleged to have been defrauded of about six millions of dollars, although the operations extended only over a couple of years. The centre of the ring was at Washington, and was personified in Mr. Brady, the Assistant Postmaster-General. In a vast country like the United States there are hundreds of lines of postal communication incomplete or unsettled—a circumstance which is principally exemplified in the western routes. Mr. Brady is charged by the new Postmaster-General with having made use of his position to commit a simple but daring fraud. He put up ninety-three postal lines to competitive contract, advertising for a weekly service and a speed of carriage not exceeding three miles an hour. The enterprize on these terms did not want much capital, and the "ring" contractors, safe from any heavy loss in case of the failure of their scheme, put in bids at figures less than the services could be legitimately carried on for. When these tenders had been duly accepted and contracts for a lengthened period made, Mr. Brady discovered that the advancing civilization and increasing wants of the Western States required postal arrangements of a more rapid and frequent description. So the services were made daily, and the speed of carriage increased to five miles an hour. At the same time it was impossible that the contractors should be the victims of progress, and very liberally indeed were they guarded against any possible loss. As the New York *World* says, "competition was shut out, and the contractors got as much money as they could wish, and vastly more than they had any reason to expect." As to the Assistant Postmaster-General, we learn that "after being five years in the Post Office department, he had grown rich, owned a daily paper at the capital, and had so many friends in the Senate and House, as well as in the lobby, that he was, no doubt, very much amazed when, under the new administration, his system was exposed and he himself expelled from the post in which, if all that is alleged against him is true, he has disgraced himself." It is a pleasure to find that President Garfield's Government is already showing a determination to battle with administrative corruption. Another New York journal states that Mr. Hayes viewed the arrangements of Mr. Brady with little satisfaction, but when he expressed this opinion, "it was not a little curious that a great number of Senators and members of both political parties, and army officers high in station professedly acquainted with the needs of the frontier, flocked about the President to assure him that all the routes created, and the peculiar manner in which they were managed were of the utmost importance to the public." If this does not involve a charge of guilty knowledge against a large body of leading American politicians, the English language has lost much of its significance beyond the Atlantic. With such a scandal in the Western Republic and the Tunisian stock-jobbing affair in the old world, the admirers of universal suffrage have not much to be proud of.

WE have received from the proprietors of the *British Trade Journal* a chart or map giving at a glance fifty years' history of the cotton trade, the amount of cotton imported into the United Kingdom (with the quantities imported from the different countries given separately), the quantity of cotton re-exported, the stocks at the end of each year, the exports of manufactured cotton, and the price of New-Orleans cotton; all of this is given in a sheet 11 inches × 21 inches. The table is most ingeniously got up to give the largest amount of information in the smallest space, and will be invaluable to any one engaged in the cotton trade.

ECHOES FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Now that the Government of India have at last given up weighing ghee and eggs, and, having arrived at a conclusion which they might have arrived at ten years ago, have sanctioned the Simla allowance for dearness of provisions to their clerks as a permanent measure, there is yet another question which is at last to be looked fairly in the face, *viz.*, the necessity for the Government of India offices coming up to Simla at all. The figures shown in the statements which have been lately called for from each office, indicating the extra cost involved in the annual tour, are calculated to open the eyes of the authorities considerably. To take an instance: In a certain office the very utmost endeavours were made to show that the annual emigration, so far as it affected them, resulted rather in a saving than in any extra expense; and prodigious were the ingenious expedients resorted to, and innumerable the unmistakable facts attempted to be slurred over or omitted altogether. Immediate measures of a sweeping nature were also taken to ensure future economy. An order was hastily issued to the effect that no clerk was to be provided with a new quill-pen until he was able to produce the stump of his old one, and that, if any one was in want of an inkstand, he had better take an early opportunity of abstracting that belonging to his neighbour, for Government could not possibly afford to spend four pice on the purchase of a new one. In spite of these vigorous proceedings, however, there was no getting over the statement, which there was no resource but to prepare and submit, and which, when it was ready, showed a result calculated to scare considerably the pettifogging individual with his stumps of quill-pens and stolen inkstands. It was clearly proved that for a small office containing not quite a score of clerks, the actual extra (and otherwise absolutely unnecessary) annual cost of moving to the hills amounted to nearly Rs. 30,000, exclusive of the cost of correspondence, telegrams, &c., and of the rent of the house in Calcutta, which has to be unavoidably retained throughout the year. As a set-off against this immense expenditure, the only saving that could, in spite of superhuman exertions, be put down was an item of a little less than Rs. 250, which would otherwise have been spent in paying punkah-wallahs. This Rs. 250 was written as large as possible, but all to no purpose. There could be no denying the lamentable fact that it looked most uncommonly foolish beside its gigantic neighbour. This is the state of the case in one office, taken at random. There are others in which it would be still more easy to demonstrate that while Government have been raising a hue and cry anent the state of the finances, they have for years past been deliberately shutting their eyes to one great source of useless expenditure, and that a sum of no less than six lacs of rupees has been annually thrown to the winds in order that the "curled darlings" of Society might not lose the rosy bloom so becoming to their etherial complexions. However, as before remarked, the entire question of the necessity or otherwise for coming here at all seems on the point of being taken up in earnest once more, and this time by men of a far different stamp from those who last had anything to do with the subject.

Early on the morning of the 24th ultimo the church compound (now better known as the "Ridge") bristled with the bayonets of our Volunteers, who turned out in brilliant array; and after firing the usual *feu de joie* in a very creditable manner, gave three resounding cheers in honour of nothing particular, headed by their gallant Colonel. They then marched down to Annandale, being joined on the way by a detachment of the 2-9th Foot, and, still further down the hill, by another detachment composed of the Goorkhas stationed at the jail. The Volunteers, who mustered nearly 300 men, presented a particularly martial appearance during the march down, and it is a matter for regret that the appearance of a large number of them at a later period of the day, while in the course of being hauled off the grounds in various stages of intoxication, was not quite so prepossessing. On arriving just above the Gardens the proceedings of the day commenced. Volley-firing at five and six hundred yards was the first test, wherein the regulars carried off the palm, beating the Volunteers by 25 points, the Goorkhas being nowhere. The independent firing at chatties ranged on a low wall about 400 yards away resulted in a decided victory for the Volunteers, who beat the 2-9th by one point, the Goorkhas, as before, being nowhere. In the Company competition, in which the 2-9th also joined (the Goorkhas having by this time retired in disgust), the Volunteers once more proved their superiority; *A* Company bearing off the 1st prize, *D* the second, and *B* the third. The red-coats, in fact, found themselves absolutely in the back-ground; and following the example of the Goorkhas, retired into private life—with the exception that, instead of repairing to their barracks at Jutog, they repaired to their refreshment tent on the spot, and improved the shining hours by drowning their cares in beer. By this time it was nearly midday, and the sky, which had hitherto been clear and bright, began to display symptoms of a stormy nature. The visitors from Simla were just beginning to make their appearance, and a special tent had been prepared for their reception. About half-a-dozen ladies had already come down, the sports were on the point of commencing, and the tiffin was spread invitingly under the trees, when suddenly the rain came pouring down and drove all the picnickers pall-mall under canvas. Here they remained shivering and staring helplessly at each other for the remainder of the day, except a few who, in reckless despair, walked through the rain and knee-deep mud without pausing until they found themselves at their respective homes, when they retired, growling fearfully, to bed. The programme of the day had consisted of a long and brilliant list of sports; among which may be mentioned flat races, running, long and high jumps, chatty races, sack races, races for little girls and boys, hurdle races, football, lawn-tennis and badminton, quoits, single-stick and foils, boxing, ring-tilting, lime-cutting, and tent-pegging, &c. But unfortunately, owing to the extremely unreasonable state of the weather, the only one of the above recreations which may be said to have been carried out in its entirety was the last, *viz.*, "tent-pegging." The visitors, having been driven into the tents by the inclemency of the weather, found that they had no resource but to indulge in that intellectual occupation vulgarly known as "pegging." Suddenly, sad to say, a rather strong wind sprung up, overturning a couple of tents containing a brilliant assemblage of officers, ladies, and other visitors, and—"Oh, monstrous, doleful thing!"—several pairs of legs belonging to both sexes might have been observed for some minutes kicking in all directions before their owners could be decently extricated from the rolls of saturated canvas. In the meanwhile the rain poured mercilessly down, and all who had had any previous experience of wet weather in Simla could see at a glance that the only sensible course of proceeding left for everyone who had not been "tent-pegging" to a degree calculated to render him somewhat unfit to form an opinion on any subject whatever, was to go home as fast as possible.

The Volunteer Ball on the 31st was remarkable for being no Volunteer Ball at all. Out of the 700 people present, the Volunteers were decidedly in the minority, which may be attributed to the large numbers who were expected to be present from Government House, and who must have frightened away the lesser fry, to which class the majority of the Volunteers belong. The Ball was a brilliant success, nevertheless. The Viceroy himself took a prominent part in the proceedings, nor was Lady Ripon at all in the background.

EIGHT patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime* during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercles in their lungs; the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medical Gazette, Austria.*

COMMENCEMENT OF THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 1[illegible]

MY last letter was dated from Mahableshwar, and dealt chiefly with the weather and that absorbing topic, the approach of the monsoon. The day after I wrote, the weather lifted considerably, and the fitful bursts of shunshine were much appreciated by nearly every one. I say *nearly*, for I know one patriotic Englishman who said he preferred the mist and rain, because such weather reminded him of England, especially at night, when he stood, in true English fashion, with his back to the fire, coat-tails tucked under his arms, and legs stretched comprehensively from one end of the hearthrug to the other. But I think he was the only one on the hill who was sorry when the sun succeeded in struggling through the clouds.

I forgot to tell you about Lady Fergusson's "At Home" on the Queen's birthday. Of course all the world and their wives were there; but I was particularly struck by the large number of native Chiefs present on the occasion, chief among whom were H. H. the Sir Desai of Sawant Wadi and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limri, together with several of the Kolhapur tributary Chiefs. H. E. the Governor personally conducted his native guests over the grounds at Bella Vista, and showed them his horses, carriages, &c., to their evident delight. On the invitation cards it was notified that there would be lawn-tennis, and two of the minor Chiefs present actually turned up in "flannels," with tennis-bats and shoes without heels, and played a game or two, to the evident astonishment and amusement of the assembled company. Their play was not by any means brilliant, but they were beginners and also nervous, for which allowance should have been made. I admired the pluck of these two boys, and don't think I was singular in that respect. It is at all events a step in the right direction, and should therefore be encouraged. And I was much surprised to see some of the native Chiefs indulging in sponge-cakes, ices, &c.

The home papers have been lately describing some of the wonderful toilettes which are all the rage at home now, and I was much amused by the effusion of an "elderly growler" in the *Spectator* on the subject. He says women "have a tendency to despise a man who knows all about dress," and that they "very properly regard the man who never knows how one is dressed as a 'brute.'" Well, I am not an "elderly growler," and I don't "pretend to know all about it," neither am I a man "who never knows how one is dressed"—so I hope I have escaped being considered a "brute." But I pride myself on having a sort of an idea that I know when a woman is well and becomingly dressed and when she is not. On the occasion to which I have referred above, I saw some dresses which were exquisitely pretty and becoming to the fair wearers; but, on the other hand, I saw some which excited attention on account of their hideous ugliness. Of course it will not do for one who does not "pretend to know all about it" to enter into details.

By-the-bye, I see you quoted the *Deccan Herald* anent an accident to the Governor's tonga at Mahableshwar. Allow me to tell you that that paper is slightly misinformed, at least so I am told on the best authority. In the first place, I am informed H. E. was not in a tonga, and, secondly, that he did not jump out "in time to prevent further mischief," but that he left his seat *nolens volens*, though he escaped unhurt. But I will not vouch for the absolute truth of this or any other version, for you know how changed a story becomes by the time it has travelled across a station.

Here in Poona the weather is such that one feels inclined to think the monsoon has really reached us. It has rained during the last three days, not continuously, but sufficiently to lay the dust, and to-day some heavy showers fell. It is delightfully cool, which is everything at this season of the year.

What a place Poona is for a bicycle-club! Why doesn't some energetic bicyclist try to get one up? I feel certain there are many who would join. It seems a pity that there should not be something of the kind started, for the roads are perfect for indulging in the delightful pastime of bicycling.

Major Rivett-Carnac's numerous friends will be sorry to hear that he goes home sick by the next mail-steamer. The popular Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief will be much missed during the season just beginning. I am sure every one wishes him God-speed, and complete restoration to health.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief arrived here yesterday.

NEMO.

A COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned a nuisance which exists in Bake House Lane? A walk through that street will convince any one, and to those living close by it is a source of great annoyance, apart from the injurious effect it must have. I refer to a heap of saturated stable rubbish and litter which is thrown out daily on the street by the ghorawallahs occupying the stable adjoining the old High Court, and is allowed to remain there all night. This has been done for some time, and I am sure it only requires to be brought to notice to be remedied.

Bombay, June 11. NOSE.

RAJPUTANA MARBLE QUARRIES.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Agent and Chief Engineer's Office.
BOMBAY, 25th May, 1881.
No. 3384 of 1881.

MEMORANDUM.

Copy with copy of Mr. Constable's memo. and accompaniments forwarded, with the Agent and Chief Engineer's compliments, to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

G. R. SPENCER,
Asst. to Agent and Chief Engineer.

To J. GORDON, Esq.,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Rajputana Railway, Manager's Office.
AJMERE, 16th May, 1881.
No. 5300.

The following is forwarded to F. Mathew, Esq., Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for information with reference to some demi-official correspondence between him and Major Bisset.

W. V. CONSTABLE, Lieut., R. E.,
for Manager.

MARBLE QUARRIES.
No. 2188.
Dated 6th April, 1881.

From the Superintendent of Way and Works, Rajputana Railway, to the Manager, Rajputana Railway.

In reply to your note, I have the honour to inform you that the chief marble quarries in Rajputana are at Meckrana, in Jodhpur territory, about 22 miles west of Kharia station at the end of the Nana Line.

The marble is white, of very fine quality, and costs about Rs. 3-8, of which Rs. 2 is Jodhpur royalty, per cubic foot.

The quarry next in importance is Ryala, near Jeypore, which produces pink and gray marble. The pink costs Re. 1-10 to Re. 1-14, and the gray Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 per cubic foot, for blocks under five and under ten cubic feet in bulk respectively. The quarries near Ajmere are Parbutpura, about three and a half miles out on the Nasirabad road, which produces an inferior quality of white marble at 6 ans. per cubic ft., Jamanki-Chowki, 8 miles out on the Nasirabad line, from which white and green of good quality can be got at 8 ans. per cubic ft.

Bussi, about 9 miles north-west of Ajmere, where green marble of fair quality at 12 ans. per cubic foot is obtained; Kaimpura, 13 miles east of Ajmere with red marble at 10 ans.; and Kajurki Chowki, about 8 miles to the south-east with black marble at 7ans. per cubic ft. No royalty is charged on any stone by Ajmere.

Extract para. 3 from the Agent and Chief Engineer's letter No. 3379, dated May, 1881, to the Commissioner, Ajmere, Merwara.

Whilst upon this subject I would beg to bring to your notice that this Company would be glad to join with the Rajputana line in a very low rate for the carriage of marble from Ajmere to Bombay and the cities of Guzerat, but that the high rates now levied as royalty, Rs. 2 per cubic foot, in Jodhpur for white marble would probably prevent traffic in that very fine material.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.
(12th June 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Miles p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·583	89·0	s w	19	0·00
Surat	·719	88·3	w	17	0·19
Bombay	·743	85·1	w n w	11	0·83
Karwar	·818	75·1	s w fresh.	..	2·30
Ratnagiri	·788	83·8	calm.	..	2·80
Mangalore	·845	78·9	calm.	3	1·[illegible]
Calicut	No report.	..	..	..	..
Cochin	·907	79·5	s n w	2	1·[illegible]
Masulipatam	·709	88·0	s w	..	0·01
Madras	·763	89·0	w s w	9	0·51
Negapatam	·782	92·0	w s w	7	0·00

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

FENIAN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE TOWN HALL AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day by Fenians to blow up the Town Hall at Liverpool.

Two American Irishmen have been arrested.

RUSSIA AND THE TEKKE-TURCOMANS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Sir Charles Dilke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Government had no information as to the extent of Tekke territory annexed by Russia, neither had the Government any information respecting the rumoured negotiations of Russia to secure the submission of the Merv Turcomans.

THE RIOTS IN IRELAND.

Fifty Cork rioters have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Five Land League meetings which were to have taken place have been prohibited.

MASSACRE OF CHINESE IN CHILI.

Advices from South America state that a thousand Chinese have been massacred by negroes at Santa Rosa in Chili.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The troops in the South of Ireland are being strongly reinforced.

THE FENIANS.

At an interview with O'Donovan Rossa at New York he said the Fenians had no complicity with the attempt to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall, but he added that he knew in December last that the Fenians had placed explosives in the hold of Her Majesty's ship Doterel.

LOSS OF AN ITALIAN EXPLORING PARTY.

ADEN, JUNE 12.

News has reached here that a small Italian exploring party, consisting of a subaltern officer, ten sailors and four soldiers, which left Assab for the interior, have been killed. No particulars are yet known as to when and where the attack took place.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Italian mail steamer Sumatra, which left Bombay on the 1st inst., passed Aden on Friday, the 10th inst.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	38,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	2,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	47,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	nil.	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	904,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	54,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	48,000	,,

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85¼
4½ do. do.	91⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
5 do. French Rente	119¾
Bar Silver	51½

Arrival—Newnham.

Departures—Amanda and Portia.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1881.

At 6 a.m.	80·5	Farht.
,, 10 a.m.	85·1	
,, 2 p.m.	87·5	
,, 4 p.m.	87·0	

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 11, 1881.

At 10 p.m.	79·0

AN occasional correspondent writes from Lahore as follows :—Your estimate of the damage to the Lahore water-works is somewhat exaggerated. The damage done to the neighbouring old and tumble down houses amounts to between one and two thousand rupees. The renewal of the reservoir with the old material wil\ cost about Rs. 50,000 or 60,000. The masonry is reported by the engineers to be first class, but the design is disproportionate to the superincumbent weight and the weakness of the loose soil below.

WE regret to state that Major W. H. Pierson, R. E., who accompanied General Kennedy's column in the Waziri expedition as Chief Engineer, and who we stated the other day was seriously ill with dysentery at Bunnoo, has succumbed to the disease. He died on the 2nd instant.

FAVOURABLE reports of the plague continue to arrive from Bagdad. The disease is expected shortly to cease.

THE Government telegraph steamer, which left Bombay about eighteen days ago, arrived at Aden on Saturday morning. She was knocked about a great deal in the late cyclone, and was rather severely damaged.

ALL the local Governments and administrations have been called upon to furnish a report as to how far the order of the Government of India for the larger employment of Muhammadans in the public service has been carried out.

THE cattle disease in Kachar is reported to have abated, after very nearly ten thousand animals have fallen victims to it.

WITH regard to the salaries of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, in future salaries of native Judges of High Courts are to be two-thirds of those of their European confreres.

CAPTAIN J. H. NEWALL, Political Agent, 1st Class, has been transferred from the Rajpootana Agency to Bussorah, Persian Gulf.

MAJOR BEYNON having vacated his appointment as Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, has been succeeded by Colonel Bannerman, Political Agent, Bhopal ; the vacancy at Bhopal has been filled by the transfer of Colonel Kincaid from Sirdarpore.

MR. GEORGE BATTEN has almost entirely recovered his health, and is likely to return to India at the beginning of next cold season.

Apropos of Zeman Beg's movements, the *Pioneer* understands that the Government knew of his presence in Kabul some time ago. He did not stay long in the city, and his present whereabouts is unknown.

GENERAL RICHARD STRACHEY, true to official (or family) traditions, is said to have strenuously attacked, in the India Council, the principle of entrusting the constructing of railways in India to private enterprize, and to have followed up his protest with a strong minute in the same tone. The gallant General has all the weight of common-sense and obvious expediency opposed to him ; as also, the *Poioneer* is glad to add, a large majority in the Council of which he is a member.

THE *Indian Daily News* thinks "the Government would do well to call for a full and unbiassed report upon the block in the traffic over the Western Rajputana Railway. The break of gauge has resulted in such an accumulation of traffic as to make the continuance of the Strachey-gauge lines a matter for very grave consideration. At Sabarmati many miles of sidings have been constructed, but these only intensify the evil. It is a somewhat singular comment upon the Strachey-gauge, that the merchants of Guzerat should have started a bullock-carriage train between Pahlanpore and Sabarmati, in order to expedite the delivery of goods by the railway. We in Calcutta are chiefly interested in this question, because the link between Nagpore and Calcutta is being constructed upon the narrow-gauge system. The fact is, as we have repeatedly contended, that whilst short lines, which are purely feeder lines, may very profitably be constructed upon the narrow gauge, all trunk lines, carrying a through traffic, or lines of value from a strategical point of view, should be constructed upon the ordinary Indian gauge."

THE Punjabis are dissatisfied with the arrangements for carrying the outward English mails from Bombay. A few days ago it was announced that a settlement of the difficulty had been arrived at by an arrangement that the incoming mails should be forwarded by the shorter route from Bombay *via* Ajmere, so that, even with the present railway service, they might be delivered in Lahore on Friday evenings, instead of on Saturday mornings, as at present. But this arrangement has been again postponed. A correspondent sends the Lahore paper the following as the official explanation :—

"In reply to your letter dated 27th May, I have the honour to state that no arrangements for the conveyance of the import overland mail by the Rajputana State Railway have yet been made by the Inspector-General, P. M. Service, who has intimated that, as soon as satisfactory working is secured throughout the Rajputana State Railway line, this route will be adopted for the transit of import overland mails. The above route has, however, been adopted for the transit of *export* overland mails, as well as inland correspondence from Madras and Bombay Presidencies, for the Punjab, and stations above Toondla in the N. W. P."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks on the above :—"We are aware of the difficulties the new line have to overcome, but surely good arrangements can be made for the punctual running of at least the *mail* trains. It is to be hoped that the officers of the new railway will quickly remove all cause for such a serious charge as has been brought against them by the Post Office. In view of their doing so, no doubt the S. P. and D. Railway will have their arrangements completed for the rapid transit of the mails over their line. With them it is, we believe, now simply a question of expense. They are bound to the Government to run one fast (and consequently expensive) mail train per day, but they do not see that they should sacrifice so much to the interests of the public as to run a second train without some consideration from the Government. This is reasonable, but surely the Postal Department will be willing to share the expense. Perhaps the best solution of the difficulty would be that a special train should be run once a week from Delhi to Lahore, in connection with the train for Bombay carrying the English mails. This would serve the double purpose of being a great boon to through-passengers from England to the Punjab, as it would shorten their journey by 15 hours, and no doubt many residents in India would derive the same benefit by suiting their journey to mail days. Judging from the railway charges for special trains (which are framed to give a large *profit*), we should say that the actual cost of running such a train once a week would be Rs. 600. Of this amount no doubt Rs. 200 would be easily re-couped by charging a higher fare by the special train, thus Rs. 400 per week would remain, which the Postal Department could surely afford to pay, to enable the Punjab mails to be delivered one day earlier than at present. If the Postal Department cannot afford such an expense, perhaps it might be desirable to get the supplementary train by public subscription."

SIR A. C. LYALL, Foreign Secretary, it is stated, will probably take six months' leave next August.

THE return of mortality in the N. W. P. and Oudh for the month of March last shows an increase of deaths during the month, by 6,818 against the figures of the previous month and by 12,737 against that of the corresponding month of last year.

SOME of the native papers—the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* especially—have been writing about a recent investigation into certain absurd charges brought against Mr. Fisher, C.S., who is acting as Magistrate and Collector of Meerut. The local Government has by this time received a report on the subject, and will doubtless pass orders on it in due course. Meanwhile, the *Pioneer* says it is no secret that the investigation showed—as all sensible persons expected it would—that the charges brought against Mr. Fisher were not only false, but also ridiculous.

IN the Waziri expedition, Generals Kennedy and Gordon were given *carte blanche* in the matter of a meat ration, and the native troops had fresh meat two or three times a week. To this is attributed the fact that they were enabled to do long and trying marches in the best possible form, and the percentage of sick was strikingly low. If the fresh meat ration had been more generally adopted in the Afghan War, it is believed we should have heard nothing of the terrible outbreaks of scurvy at Thull and elsewhere.

THERE seems to be some doubt now whether the Waziris will pay their fine. The Lahore paper has "reason to believe that the Waziris will decline to pay the heavy sum, even after deduction of the cost of supplies given to our troops when in the country." The news which was lately published to the effect that Mushak Khan, the uncaptured ringleader of the Tank outrage, went from Kanigooram to Cabul with the Ameer's envoys, has again been confirmed.

DURING the ensuing Relief, the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles will, it is stated, move from Dugshai to Ferozepore.

ON May 15th last, a somewhat curious step was taken by the Burrisal Brahmo Somaj. On that day the Officiating Secretary of the Somaj, Baboo Chundi Churn Sen, ordained two missionaries—one was Baboo Kali Mohun Dass, the other was Srimati Manorama Mozoomdar. This, a Calcutta paper believes, is the first occasion on which a respectable Hindu lady has been ordained as a missionary in the Brahmo Somaj.

THE Bombay correspondent of the Allahabad paper alludes to the departure for England of "a Dr. R. N. Khory, who has on hand a rather serious dispute with a Surgeon-Major of the Bombay Establishment, who also recently proceeded to Europe. The case has already been before the Censors of the London College of Surgeons, and there has evidently been some unprofessional conduct somewhere, about which we shall now hear some more. I have seen a pamphlet issued by Dr. Khory in the matter, but as I have had no opportunity of hearing the other side, I shall not advance any opinion on it."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears from Peshawar that a messenger recently arrived from Kabul reports that arrangements were being pushed on rapidly for the Ameer's departure towards Kandahar, and the astrologers having decided on the 8th instant as an auspicious day. His Highness was to have set out on that date. Another item of Kabul news, of some importance, is that General Mahomed Jan has refused to accompany the Ameer, and has left Kabul.

THE Judge of Alipore, Calcutta, has reported to the High Court the circumstances which led the Subordinate Judge of that station to apologise the other day, in open Court, to one of the pleaders practising before him. A Calcutta contemporary remarks :—"A Subordinate Judge holds a position of such responsibility as to make any dispute between himself and the bar of his Court a matter far, indeed, removed from a merely personal quarrel, and it may be said that the fact of his having felt himself so much in the wrong as to apologise in open Court whilst a complaint against him was pending consideration by the District Judge militates against his efficiency. At all events we think that when a complaint is made by a member of a bar against a Judge, it should not be allowed to fall back into a merely personal matter, as if it concerned private individuals only, and certainly should not be allowed to be withdrawn."

DIRECTIONS for the assembly at Simla of the Committee to report on Mountain Battery equipment appear in General Orders. Instructions for the guidance of the Committee are to be communicated to the President by the Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, in India. The *Pioneer*, it would appear, has been favoured with an "advance copy" of the instructions, for that paper assures us that the Committee "will direct its attention to equipment, establishments, packing and distribution of loads, and drill. Under the heading 'Equipment' will be embraced, revised equipment tables, harness and saddlery, arms and accoutrements for all ranks, reserve ammunition, dress of officers, clothing of Europeans and natives of all ranks, camp equipage, pattern of tent recommended. The Committee will consider all the points suggested in their instructions in connection (1) with European batteries equipped with the 400 lbs. gun in Bengal, Madras (including Burmah), and Bombay, and also with the 200 lbs. gun ; and (2) with native batteries equipped only with the 200 lbs. gun in the Punjab Frontier Force and in Bombay—in each instance as 6 and 4 gun batteries. The object is to carefully consider the question of the equipment and establishments of mountain batteries throughout India as a whole, and it is believed that certain portions of the establishments can be dispensed with, without impairing efficiency, while other items may be added which are absolutely necessary. A slight saving is expected to follow the reforms which the Committee may recommend, and this will in some measure meet the extra cost to be incurred by the general introduction of the 400 lbs. screw-gun, the merits of which are unquestionably very great. Many vexed questions of equipment, establishment, drill, dress, &c., will also be settled, and uniformity will be secured throughout al mountain batteries in India. The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery at Jutogh has been ordered to afford every assistance to the Simla Committee, the deliberations of which will extend over two months."

FOR some time the Attorneys of Calcutta have been agitating certain rights which they consider should be extended to them. The president to the Attorneys' Library has now received the following letter, dated June 3rd, from Mr. H. M. Kisch, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments :—

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th April last, and in reply to inform you that an application has this day been made by the Lieutenant-Governor, through the Government of India, in view to the issue of an Order in Council, directing "The Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act (20 and 21 Victoria, Chapter 39) to come into operation in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal."

TO give a medal for the Waziri expedition, the *Indian Daily News* considers would be just as wise and just as proper as to give a medal for the hunting down of the dacoits of Wassudeo Bulwant Phadke. The *Englishman* asks :—"Is it with a view to make the granting of medals ridiculous that a report is being circulated that an application is to be made for a medal for the late Waziri expedition ? A medal might almost as well be applied for a field-day at Aldershot."

IN regard to Mahomed Hyat Khan's case, the *Pioneer* hears that in consequence of the line taken up by that officer in his defence, in which he urged that the inquiry was so conducted as to prejudice his case, and to cause him to be unable to answer the specific charges brought against him, the Government of India have resolved to institute a public trial, under the Act of 1850—"For regulating inquiries into the behaviour of public servants." This course is also rendered necessary, as the Court of Inquiry agreed in finding Hyat Khan guilty on certain charges ; and the report furnished by Mr. Barkley and his colleagues did not enable the Punjab Government or the Government of India to conclude that the original charges were without some basis of truth. Under the Act of 1850, the charges will be formally framed, and under its provisions Commissioners will be appointed to examine into them. The Commission will, it is believed, assemble with the least possible delay, now that the decision of Government has been declared.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 25th Bombay L. I., Apollo Bunder, 6 p. m.

Framjee Cawasjee Institute, Prof. Ruchwaldy, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th :—Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee. 11th :—Yarm (s), Kurrachee ; Glencaladh, Chittagong ; J. A. Cheney, Zanzibar. Yesterday :—Bretton Hall (s), Glasgow ; Rebecca (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th :—I. G. Tenasserim (s), to Carwar. 11th :—Aronia, Rangoon ; Volkyrien, Bremerhaven ; Bothall (s), Hull ; Tebe (s), Trieste ; Border Chieftain (s), Genoa.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Mit Klingendem Spiel	Faust.
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber.
Valse	Amoretten Tanze	Gung'l.
Selection	Reminiscences of Verdi	F. Godfrey.
Quadrille	Margano	Hertal.
Galop	Forward	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Peer of the Realm left the dock on Friday.

A WOLF KILLED AT BANDORA.—A large wolf was killed at Bandora on the 11th instant by Mr. D. D'Abreo.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobi Talao, was 2,025, the average daily attendance being 281.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Both the adjourned quarterly and special general meetings of the Corporation, which were to be held on Saturday afternoon, were adjourned till Tuesday, at 3 p. m., for want of a quorum.

THEFT.—Babunbi, woman, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry silver ornaments, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 13-4-0, the property of Mugroo Rundeer. She was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the Agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 11th instant :—Horses, 8 lame ; bullocks, 18 lame, 32 sore necks, and 1 emaciated. Total number of cases 58 ; amount of fine Rs. 134.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,414, the average daily attendance being 174. There were 953 new admissions. Of the total number of patients 1,993 were children. Fourteen children were vaccinated during last month.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Rahim Lall, aged fourteen years, who died from the effects of the injuries he sustained by the floor of a house situated on the Byculla flats having suddenly fallen in on the 5th instant, was resumed on Friday last, at the Coroner's bungalow, Byculla. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Sittaram Shivlal, a notorious character, was on Saturday called upon, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Chislett, before Mr. W. Webb, to show cause why he should not find security for his good behaviour, he being a man of notoriously bad character. The prisoner admitted being an old offender, and was ordered to furnish two securities for his future good behaviour in the sum of Rs. 500 for a period of twelve months, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for that period.

DEATH FROM POISON.—An adjourned inquest was held on Friday last, at the Coroner's bungalow, Byculla, touching the death of Habibee, a Mahomedan woman, who on the 19th May last swallowed a quantity of mercuric nitrate, which was kept in an eau-de-cologne bottle. The deceased took what she thought was eau-de-cologne, to relieve a pain in the stomach. She died at the J. J. Hospital from the effects of the poison. The verdict was that the death of thedeceased was caused by mercuric nitrate which she administered to herself by mistake.

JUVENILE THIEVES AND THEIR ACCOMPLICE.—Two Hindoo lads, named Boodia Jairam and Gennia Malona, and a woman named Yemni, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 of stealing a bag containing sundry small articles and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 4, belonging to a woman named Baji, and prisoner No. 3 of voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of the stolen property. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to receive three stripes each with a rattan and prisoner No. 3 was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS.—Some of the recent appointments to important posts in the Secretariat here have been made with a stricter regard to considerations of ability and deserts than was hitherto the custom, thinks the *Rast Goftar*. In noticing the appointment of Mr. Jehangeershah E. Kohyar to the Reportership of the Native Press, the paper expresses its thorough approval of the choice of a young gentleman of tried ability and official experience. It regards this and one or two recent nominations as marking a healthy departure from the rule of promotion being regulated by mere seniority or influence.

CHARGE AGAINST POONA POLICEMEN.—We have received some particulars of an assault committed upon a dhobie in the employ of the Reverend Mr. Clarke, at Ghorepoorie, last Wednesday, in which three native policemen and a chowdry of one of the European regiments are implicated, but we refrain at present from publishing them, as a representation has been made to Colonel Seymour, Commanding H. M.'s 4th Rifle Brigade, who will, no doubt, look into the matter, and order the parties to be prosecuted if necessary.—*Deccan Herald*.

OUR LATE ROYAL VISITOR.—King Kalakua offers a splendid contrast to the asthmatic and elephant-riding Raja whose life never rises above shows and shadows. It would be interesting to know if His Majesty has formed any definite views as to those whom he intends importing from Bombay. We can spare him about a thousand Graduates in Arts and Medicine, and at least fifty Khan Bahadurs.—*Indian Spectator*.

THE CORPORATION AND THE POLICE GRANT.—The memorial to the Secretary of State for India, anent a piece of bureaucratic brigandage of the provincial Government, which was adopted at the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday last, is a document worthy of the committee that prepared it and of the city that has the independence to resist the unconstitutional proceedings of her rulers. It puts the whole case of the exploitation of Rs. 15,000 from the annual police contribution in vigorous and clear language. We commend a perusal of it to all interested in preserving the independent character of local self-government.—*Indian Spectator*.

MAIL CART ACCIDENT.—The mail cart bound for Belgaum met with a very bad accident on Sunday last. The horses shied suddenly at seeing some water collected on the streets near Kikvi, and the pole of the cart was broken and two passengers who were sitting behind fell and the cart ran over them. One man was but little injured ; the other, a Lyngayat Swamy, was killed, the wheel passing over his head. Notes worth about 4,400 rupees were found on his person. The *Mahratta* hopes the contractor will take greater precautions so as to ensure the safety of passengers who may be willing to avail themselves of his conveniences.

COURT-MARTIAL.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Quetta, on the 17th May, Jemadar Shaikh Chand, of the 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry (Rifles), was arraigned on the following charge :—

With gross neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances :—

First. In having, at Kuch, on the 22nd January 1881, neglected the regimental order, conveyed to him personally by Subadar Sewnac Chaugnac, the orderly officer, that he was to join the party of Naik Goordut Sing, in charge of two Pathan prisoners, to his own large party engaged in escorting engineers' stores from Kuch to Quetta ; to consider the party of the Naik as a portion of his own command, and to take extreme care respecting the two prisoners, so that they should not escape ; by not joining the said party of the Naik to his own command ; by not coming near the said party throughout the day ; and by permitting the men under his command to remain scattered during the entire march.

Second.—In having, after his arrival at the encamping ground beyond Goorkee, on the same day, failed to take proper measures to ascertain when Naik Goordut Sing had halted his party, in consequence of which neglect Jemadar Shaikh Chand remained isolated from the party of the Naik, and the two Pathan prisoners under his charge were enabled to effect their escape.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge in both instances, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service.

The proceedings and sentence have been confirmed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

"I HAVE been for some past years a great sufferer *from spasmodic asthma*. A friend kindly sent me a box of *Grimault's Indian Cigarettes*. I found them quite effectual, and much more agreeable, and less irritating than the other preparations of that kind hitherto known.—W. LITTLE, Manchester."

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	2 91	4 95	4 44	5 36
10 Friday	3 42	......	......	......
11 Saturday	2 59	1 65	1 42	0 93
12 Sunday	......	0 45	0 27	0 43
Total	8 92	7 05	6 13	6 72

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

A CHARGE OF ADULTERY.

ON Saturday last Mr. Charles A. Haller, in company with his pleader, Mr. D'Souza, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, and filed the following information against a Mr. Thomas Edward Coleman, a press reader in the Government Central Press, charging him with adultery :—"I am a Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department and work as such at Indore, and am at present on leave in Bombay. I was lawfully married to Susan Ezekiel in Madras in a Baptist Chapel at Vepery High Road on or about the 26th May, 1870. I became acquainted with one Thomas Edward Coleman in or about the year 1874, and since then our acquaintance ripened into friendship, and I admitted him in my house as a lodger and boarder towards the end of 1874. I have since learnt from witnesses, as also from admissions made by my wife, that there has been improper intercourse between my said wife and the said Thomas Edward Coleman since the year 1875, and that they were seen together on various occasions under such circumstances as to leave no reasonable doubt that the said Thomas Edward Coleman committed adultery with my wife, Susan Haller, while she was living in Bombay. I therefore charge the said Thomas Edward Coleman with having committed the offence of adultery, under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, and I pray that process may issue for his appearance, and that he may be dealt with according to law."

His Worship granted a summons against the accused, which was made returnable on the 17th instant.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION IN THE KOHLAPUR CASE.

THE Resolution begins by re-stating the story of the conspiracy as relied on by the prosecution—with the details of which our readers are familiar—and proceeds to examine into the evidence for the march of the "rebels" to the church, for the purpose of murdering all the Europeans, which was the "overt acts" of treason. It is pointed out that of the 46 witnesses produced for the prosecution only two made any reference to the "proceedings of that evening." Their evidence, it is argued, was largely hearsay : and the Resolution proceeds :—

The question now to be considered is whether it is proved that those of the accused who have been convicted under section 121 really did proceed to the church for the purpose of killing the Europeans assembled there.

The Assistant Political Agent, after stating his view of the law, thus expresses himself—"It will therefore be necessary, in order to convict any of the accused under section 121, to establish the fact that they intended to wage or levy war, and that they committed an overt act towards that end, the overt act in this instance being the marching armed from Khiru's house on the night of Sunday, 7th November 1880, with the intention of murdering the Europeans in the church as a preliminary to oversetting the State Government." Now, what evidence is there of this so-called overt act? The "marching armed" may be described in the Assistant Political Agent's own words. He says, "This latter party" (meaning Rambhat's) "having satisfied themselves of the presence of the other two gangs made a start for Khiru's to receive his blessing and a promise of successful issue to the undertaking. They carried swords with them wrapped in a bundle of old plantain leaves. They appear to have arrived at Khiru's at about 6-30 p.m. : then arguments occurred, Khiru becoming fainthearted at the last moment and expressing himself sceptical as to the number of men who had come from the outside villages. In this manner time was wasted, and by the time Khiru was persuaded to give the charmed ashes and lemons his blessing, and the charge to murder all the Europeans, it was getting on for 7 p.m. The gang started on their way, some of them further armed themselves with fire-arms. Arrived at the Jitinala, within one-third of a mile of the church, their courage began to evaporate in spite of Khiru's charms and promises. One of the party, however, having foreseen such a contingency, had thoughtfully provided a chillum of ganja to fortify themselves with : and while they were thus working themseles up to a pitch of recklessness, two of the gang were sent on to the church to see if the Europeans were all ready to be killed. The delay, however, had been fatal to the enterprize, for just when the band at the nala had arrived at the stage of being fit for anything, the two messengers came running back to say the Europeans had left the church and gone home. Nothing remained therefore for it but to return home also, and after wrangling at it amongst themselves as to who was responsible for the delay, they agreed to meet again next Sunday and take such precautions as should ensure success. They then dispersed, &c." This then is the case against the accused concerned, and the Assistant Political Agent has certainly not understated it. Where he obtained his information that Rambhat's gang satisfied themselves of the presence of the other two gangs it is difficult to discover ; and when he says that some of them further armed themselves with fire-arms, he is probably referring to the pistol which Aba, prisoner 5, in his retracted confession said Mulhari, prisoner 12 (who was not convicted under section 121), carried, and to the gun with which Babajee, according to the approver Ramyan in his original deposition, was armed.

Rambhat himself appears to have had a very indistinct notion of what was done on leaving the house of Khiru, for when asked "Where and what for did those who were supplied with ashes on Sunday go?" he replied, "I do not know, but according to the arrangement concluded on Friday I think they probably must have gone to kill the sahebs." The massacre of the Europeans which occurs so often in the different exhibits appears, so far as anything can be stated with any degree of confidence in this case, to have originated with Anna Bawa, the man who was concerned with Khiru in introducing the false Maharaj to Rambhat, but whether it was suggested with the intention of its being carried into execution, or whether it was merely part of the general scheme for playing upon Rambhat's credulity and stupidity, seems quite an open question. That the suggestion was accepted and discussed seriously by at least some of the prisoners is apparently clear, but having regard to the ludicrous nature of the proceedings of the few persons assembled at Rambhat's, and to the difficulty of determining what in reality was done, it seems impossible to hold that any open or manifest act was committed in furtherance of the project. The conviction therefore under section 121 cannot be sustained.

The Resolution then proceeds to consider whether there is evidence that the prisoners were guilty of "confederating and agreeing together to wage war against the State of Kohlapur, or to attempt to wage such war, or to abet the waging such war," and draws the following conclusions :—

In dealing with these questions it has been necessary to go at some length into the evidence in order to determine, not only what weight is to be attached to the evidence of the witnesses, but what is true or probable and what false or exaggerated. With regard to the witnesses who speak to the treasonable talk and frequent meetings, two observations suggest themselves : one, that the evidence of some of them is so extraordinary as to be almost incredible ; and the other, that if the evidence of others—notably Nos. 3, 36, 38, 39 and 40—be true, they ought to have been placed beside the other prisoners in the dock. An epitome has been given of the evidence of all the witnesses in this branch of the case, it is needless therefore to say more. The Assistant Political Agent appears to have been impressed with the necessity of carefully sifting their statements "in order to arrive at the real facts, and avoid being imbued with the wrong ideas that they have imported in order to conceal their share in the matter." Though apparently he subsequently accepted their statements if in any way tallying with any portion of the statements of prisoners 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 ; otherwise, with reference to prisoner 2, it is difficult to understand what foundation there was for the remark that Rambhat "was the prime mover in the insurrection, planned the murder of the Europeans, held the meeting at his house, sent for recruits, persuaded them to join, collected arms, was in constant communication with Anna Bhawa, and had agreed to put Chimasaheb on the gadi." The Assistant Political Agent and the Assessors have placed reliance on the statements of those prisoners who had confessed at different stages before the 2nd Class and the committing Magistrates, and rightly, for though they were subsequently retracted at the trial it is incredible that such ignorant, illiterate men could have concocted the details they give, though at the same time it is to be observed that it is obviously improper to conduct examinations as these were conducted, the prisoners being frequently produced, probably from the custody of the Police, to confess a little more and again a little more. Notwithstanding taking the evidence and the confessions as a whole, and making every allowance for manifest exaggerations, it cannot be doubted that the charge of conspiracy was sufficiently substantiated in law. It is, however, impossible to avoid the conclusion that a breadth and significance have been attributed to the combination far greater than the evidence justifies. Much of the talk about the large bodies, the general insurrection, &c., was evidently bombast and must be classed amongst the "other wild dreams" spoken of by the Assistant Political Agent as "palpably engendered of ganja" or brought into being by Khiru the sorcerer. It is impossible to suppose that if there had been anything more than mere talk of the masses of men assembling and marching from place to place ready to put on the gadi a wandering gosain whom even Rambhat, whose stupidity was equal to, if not greater than, that of the most illiterate of the sorcerer's visitors, knew to be an impostor, the police or the authorities would not have got scent of the unusual commotion. But, in fact, the means at the disposal of the conspirators bore no proportion to their designs or dreams, and the combination never exceeded very narrow limits. That there were vague rumours about Chimasaheb having come to Kolhapur, is tolerably certain, but probably they were disbelieved and were treated much as a Mamlatdar treated them who, when the Wordi Major, witness 32, an old servant of Chimasaheb, told him of the imposture of prisoner 1, replied : "Never mind, the man is a scoundrel."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes :—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions ; and even now, when I feel out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees : Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BENGAL.

THE IMPERIAL SILVER-LEAD MINING CO.—There was quite a commotion at the Goodeve chambers yesterday morning, when Mr. Franks, one of the bailiffs of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, entered apartments 15 and 16, and under a writ, issued at the instance of Messrs. Burn and Co., seized the whole of the office property belonging to the Imperial Silver-Lead Mining Co., Ld.—*Statesman*, June 9.

THE CALCUTTA ZOO.—The two American bisons which were imported to Calcutta lately, are, we regret to hear, both dead. This was, we learn, attributable to the small cages in which they were shipped across from America.—*Id*.

A CURIOUS CROW.—Mr. Routledge, the well-known naturalist, has become the fortunate possessor of a *rara avis* in the shape of a handsome stone-coloured Indian crow. During the violent storm on the 18th of last month this bird was picked up in the streets of Calcutta by a native, and was purchased from him by Mr. Routledge. The colour of the bird is exactly that of a dove ; the plumage of course being much more beautiful.—*Id*.

PRESENTATION TO A CIRCUS PROPRIETOR.—The ex-King of Oude has had a handsome and valuable gold medal made in Calcutta, and has forwarded it to Signor Chiarini, of the Royal Italian Circus, as a token of his approbation and esteem. Signor Chiarini refused to accept payment for a private performance of his wild animals before the ex-King and his zenana, and the medal was therefore sent with a very complimentary letter.—*Id*.

THE CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the re-opening of the public offices, after the Hindu holiday, on Wednesday last, a pretty large amount of work was done at the Custom House, in spite of the incessant rain and the foul weather in the morning. The number of *challans* issued on that day is said to have exceeded 400 and the total amount of collections made are estimated at about Rs. 2,01,000. The amount realised on account of duty on bonded and imported salt alone was Rs. 1,76,000, and that received on account of duty on gemeral merchandise, together with other miscellaneous receipts, was about Rs. 25,000.—*Indian Daily News*.

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.—Mr. Bees *alias* Sir Sidney Vernon Harcourt, K.C.B., who was arrested at Benares by Mr. Lambert's able Punjabee detective officer, on a warrant from the Secretary of State, is to be sent home shortly. He is now a prisoner in the "lock-up" of the Deputy Commissioner of Police under charge of Inspector Johnson. Bees is a young man of about 25 years of age, and is alleged to have made away with certain documents belonging to a Glasgow Bank. He travelled through Calcutta and had proceeded as far as Benares, when Mr. Lambert's Punjabee detective sought employment under him as a guide to show him over that interesting city. The impediment of speech and other descriptions of him having struck the detective as accurate, he arrested him, and on the production of his warrant, Bees surrendered himself. It is not known whether he will be bailed or not, but a telegram has been sent to England to his attorneys to apply for bail. If the application is not successful, the Deputy Commissioner here will arrange for his passage by a direct steamer.—*Id*.

THE "DUSHOHARA."—The anniversary of the birth of the River Ganges, or the *Dushohara* festival, was celebrated on Tuesday last by the Hindoos. This day is held in their estimation as a most holy one. According to the Hindoo *shastars*, this sacred river was brought down from heaven for a special purpose, by the earnest supplications of the God Bhaggiruth,—*i.e.*, to save his descendants from the infernal regions ; and it is believed by the Hindoos, in consequence, that those who bathe in this river (the mother Gunga) will be entirely cleansed from their former impurities for the rest of the year. And for this purpose, as also to make *poojah* and offerings, crowds of people annually visit Calcutta from all parts of Eastern Bengal during this festival, and take up their abode at Kali-ghat, for it is thought that the waters of all the other holy rivers overflowing their banks at this season of the year find their way into the River Ganges, so that by bathing in this river they have the advantage, as it were, of bathing in the waters of all the holy rivers. The trading community spend large sums of money on this occasion in the observance of the feast, the rice merchants in particular. Garlands of flowers, among the other offerings such as sheeps, goats, &c., are said to extend from one end of the river to the other. As a rule, it is a duty incumbent on the poorest man to spend something on this occasion.—*Id*.

MUTINY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The s. s. Birnam Wood, Captain W. O. Gregory, 1,333 tons, left Cardiff on the 11th December, 1880, and arrived in Bombay port on the 29th April last, where she discharged her cargo and took in ballast, her next destination being Calcutta. She was ready for sea on the 16th May, but twelve of her crew refused to do duty on the morning of that date. They were prosecuted by their commander, and on conviction were sentenced by the Chief Magistrate of Bombay, Mr. Ryan trying the case, to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, but in consequence of no seamen being available to work the ship, he directed that the prisoners be put on board her, which was done by the police, who, on the 19th May, worked her out of harbour. When at sea, the police left the ship, and on the prisoners being called upon to do duty, they persistently refused in no measured terms and threatening their officers. This refusal of duty might have resulted disastrously for the ship and those on board, for on the night of the 26th May, from 7 P.M. till midnight, a terrific gale blew, topsails and foresail could not be reefed or taken in, it being necessary therefore to keep the vessel before the wind till she ran out of gale and in a direction directly opposite to her course. On arrival at Diamond Harbour, the commander telegraphed to his Agents, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., as follows :—"Mutiny on board ; vessel towing up, police meet at Reach." On arriving at Garden Reach at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, Inspector Forsyth, of the River Police, boarded the vessel and removed the mutineers to the police lock-up. They were placed on their trial, and sentenced by Mr. Marsden to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and his Worship at the same time expressed his regret that the law did not empower him to pass a heavier sentence. One of the mutineers on the voyage expressed his regret to the captain at his conduct and a wish to turn to work, which he was permitted to do, receiving as a reward a severe mauling from the mutinous gang afterwards. Amongst the eleven mutineers there are no less than ten nationalities, the two of one nationality being Liverpool Irishmen, who were the ringleaders. One man, a Dutchman, is a marvel of strength, though only about 5 feet 6 in height, having easily lifted and carried about the decks coils of rope weighing about five maunds on *one shoulder and arm*. In conclusion we might remark that it reflects the greatest credit on the captain, the chief mate, the boatswains, carpenter and four seamen, bringing so large a ship safely into port unaided.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

CONSULTING ARCHITECT TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. R. F. Chisholm, the Consulting Architect to Government, proceeds shortly on three months' privilege leave to England, and will be succeeded by Major A. J. Fraser, R. E., Executive Engineer, Chingleput District. The latter officer, with Colonel W. Chrystie, was, a few years ago, in the Mysore P. W. D., but owing to a reduction of establishments in that Province, their services were replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government. The latter officer is now on furlough in Europe.—*Madras Mail*.

THE WEATHER.—The hopes raised by the two previous days' weather indications were realized on Wednesday night in a glorious downpour of rain which lasted for nearly an hour. The rain was preceded by a strong wind and accompanied by thunder and lightning. The effect was appreciable yesterday, when the thermometer went down several degrees. The weather remained cloudy yesterday, and while we write there are indications of more rain, which we hope we may get.—*Madras Times*, June 10.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—This (Friday) morning, at about half past seven, as Mr. T. W. Brittain, Base Inspector, Madras Harbour Works, was sounding the base at the south breakwater, it being to all appearance clam enough to enable him to perform that duty with safety, a high sea swept suddenly over the breakwater, pouring into the boat (the Violet) turning her completely over along with her occupants. Mr. Brittain and two lascars were all swimmers, and so managed to keep on to the boat, until they were picked up by a catamaran. Beyond the destruction of Mr. Brittain's watch and the shock of the immersion no injury was sustained.—*Madras Mail*.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

HOT WEATHER AT LAHORE.—The heat is intense in Lahore ; no fewer than five cases of heat apoplexy—all fatal—are reported to have occurred during the last two or three days ; while sickness of another sort has, we regret to hear, made its appearance. Nor is it to be wondered at, for, as we have before remarked, the sanitary arrangements of the city are very defective. Heaps of filth may be seen in some places in the city breeding sickness. The streets—at least some of them—are neither properly cleaned nor watered. A short time ago, when drawing the attention of the Municipality to the filty state of some parts of the city, we suggested that our Municipality might take a lesson from Amritsar where sanitary supervision is more efficiently carried out, and where a Bhisti accompanies a sweeper while cleaning the drains. The suggestion has been evidently lost upon the Municipality.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE LAHORE TREASURY ROBBERY.—Great efforts continue to be made by the police to recover the money stolen from the fort. In addition to the Rs. 6,300 already mentioned by us, some Rs. 1,500 have been recovered, the total sum now amounting to Rs. 8,000. It is probable that a larger sum will be recovered in the course of a day or two than was previously anticipated. A letter has been received to the address of sepoy Mool Singh, acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 125, and stating that the amount in question had been spent in purchasing bullocks, &c., for him.—*Id*.

COURT-MARTIAL.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Agra, on the 25th May, Private Robert Edwardson, 2nd Battalion 5th Regiment of Fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1*st*.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Agra, on the 6th May, when ordered to be marched to the Orderly Room, used improper language in respect of his commanding officer, by sying, "Lord * * * * Colonel Pocklington and the lot of you," or words to that effect.

2*nd*.—With having, at Agra, on the 7th May, when a prisoner in the cells of his battalion, kicked in the stomach and knocked down Provisional Lance Corporal Thomas Clark, of the same battalion, at the same time using insubordinate language to him, in subsance and to the effect following, that is to say—"You * * * * I will split your skull open for you before I leave these cells,"—the said Provisional Lance Corporal Thomas Clark being his superior officer, and in the execution of his office.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and he was sentanced to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, which sentance has been confirmed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

"BY taking one of the *Grimault & Co.'s Guarana Powders*, and remaining quiet when I have felt premonitory symptoms of *sick headache* by a beginning of pain. I have carried off the attack ; and, with the first box, absolutely put it off for two months (something which has never occurred in my life before).—DR. WOOD, Montreal."

NATIVE ARMY RESERVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—An article in the editorial columns of the *Pioneer* of 31st May ought not, considering the magnitude of the interests at stake, to be passed over without comment. However well acquainted the *Pioneer* may be with the opinions of Government, it has evidently been misled as to the strength of the reserves necessary for our sepoy force. The article in question makes vague mention of a reserve of 100,000 or 200,000 ; whereas it will probably be acknowledged by all experts that from 40,000 to 60,000 would amply suffice for our requirements. But even to take the largest figure it is simply inconceivable that 200,000 men of various race, language, and nationality, without arms or organization, scattered broadcast over our vast territories, and lost in a population 250,000,000, can constitute in any way a political danger. Of all possible alternatives that apparently favoured by the *Pioneer* of keeping our battalions on a perpetual war footing is obviously the most perilous, and would place us in a position not far removed from that occupied before the Mutiny. Apart from this, the expense would put it out of the question. As to "sending yearly back to their homes thousands of men whose minds have been saturated with an idea of their own prowess and importance, and who suddenly find their occupation gone," is the *Pioneer* aware of the number of sepoys who every year retire from the service ? Or does it imagine that it has ever been seriously proposed by any responsible person to force large numbers of men into the reserve against their will ? The reserve scheme for the native army is, it is understood, simply one to utilize men quitting the ranks of their own accord. The services of such individuals are now lost to the State ; whereas if permitted to enter a reserve with a small retaining fee it may be confidently anticipated that they would gladly rejoin their regiments when mobilized for war. The recent compaigns in Afghanistan have plainly shown that the numerical strength of the native army, not only as to its units, but even regarded as a whole, has been reduced below the limits of efficiency. To hastily recruit 200 men for each battalion ordered on service, or to fill up one regiment at the expense of another, as has hitherto been the practice, are dangerous absurdities which can no longer be tolerated. The choice, in future, lies between placing the whole army on a perpetual war footing, with its concomitant dangers and enormous expense or the cheap, easy, and efficient plan of a small reserve on the regimental system, sufficient to bring each corps up to its full strength when wanted.

M.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10TH JUNE 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·639
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·929
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·0
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, W, SE, W, WNW, W, N, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	310
Fall of Rain*	3·42
Total fall during month	5·93
,, ,, ,, year	6·33
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th June	1·84

* From midnight to midnight.

THE SPEECHES OF MR. PARNELL, SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, AND THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON ON THE SECOND READING OF THE IRISH LAND BILL.

MR. PARNELL, who was cheered by the Home Rule members, said he was sorry that he could not join with the last speaker in approving the Bill. It was supposed by many people in Ireland that the Bill introduced new principles, but that was not the case ; it proposed to restore to the Irish tenant nothing more than the Act of 1870 proposed to restore. He regarded the principle of this Bill as identical with that of the Act of 1870, inasmuch as it proposed to establish a partnership between the landlord and the tenant in Ireland. The only difference, to his mind, between that main portions of the Bill and the Act of 1870 was that the Bill sought to carry out the principle of the Act in a different way. The Act of 1870 proposed to confer a property on the Irish tenant, but it had failed to protect that property, and he thought that the system of appointing a court to fix a fair rent would also fail to protect the tenant. The working of the Act of 1870 had given to the tenants, both for compensation and for improvements, an average of 27*l*. each—a mere fraction of the 100,000,000*l*., which it was supposed would be handed over to the Irish tentants by that Act, and that only after expensive litigation. The property of the tenant recognised by this Bill was only that which the Act of 1870 proposed to recognise the difference being that the Bill proposed to effect it in a different way, and therefore this great boon, held up to the Irish people as the reward of all their exertions during the last two years—(laughter and cheers)—and for all the sacrifices they had made —("Hear, hear," and laughter)—simply meant that an average value of 27*l*., was to be handed over to the unfortunate tenants, and that was only to be had at the cost of a tedious and expensive litigation in every step of which they might be opposed by their landlords, who had shown themselves the most able defenders of their own rights that had ever existed in, or cursed, a country. He (Mr. Parnell) and other Irish members had been accused of being desirous to keep up agitation. (Minsterial cheers.) He thought that accusation would fit much better on the Government—(Home Rule and Opposition cheers)—for there could be no better way of keeping alive agitation than supplying half remedies for grievances. He and his friends desired this question to be settled once for all, and it was because they believed this measure would fail in affording a final settlement that they refused to allow the claims of Irish tenants to be compromised by an acceptance of the Bill. The tenants had done almost everything in Ireland, the landlords hardly anything. Ireland was the worst cultivated and worst farmed, and most miserable country in Christendom ; and yet, because he asked that this state of affairs should come to an end, that the land which had for centuries been the absolute property of a privileged class, who had so abused their position, should be taken away and given to the only people who had ever done anything for it, he was charged with being revolutionary. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The Land League taught that the plan which had been tried to reconcile the differences of landlords and tenants was impossible, and after the Prime Minister had miserably failed in one attempt and now was proposing another, he thought that Irish members should be listened to with a litte more consideration than had been accorded to them. How had the Land League recommended that this landed system in Ireland should be put an end to ? They had been charged with advocating the compulsory expropriation of all landlords. They had done nothing of the kind. ("Oh, oh.") They did not think that the property of the Irish landlords had yet touched bottom, and that it would be an advantageous thing for the tenants to ask that these landlords should be bought out for a while until they saw what development American importation was likely to undergo. (Laughter.) But the Land League had undoubtedly recommended that powers should be given to a Commission to expropriate compulsorily those landlords who, according to the Prime Minister, might be acting as centres of disturbance. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) They believed that the threat of expropriating these bad landlords at twenty years purchase at the poor law valuation would lead more rapidly to a diminution of the rack renting in Ireland than all the paraphernalia of the machinery devised by the Prime Minister. Of the 600,000 tenants in Ireland 320,000 were valued under the yearly value of 8*l*., and of that number again 175,000 are under the yearly value of 4*l*. How entirely useless then it was for these poor tenants to hope that they were to gain anything by the measure under consideration. With respect to the question of arrears of rent, he thought it was worthy of a more than passing notice of the Prime Minister. (Hear, hear.) There was an overwhelming amount of evidence in the reports of the two Royal Commissions as to the indebtedness of tenants both in regard to their arrears to their landlords and their debts to the shopkeepers. Yet this Bill did not give these small-tenants the opportunity of remaining in their holdings and enjoying the reduced rent which the Government hoped that the Court might in some cases fix ; but it simply gave them a right of selling their interest in order to discharge the arrears of rack rent which might have accumulated during three bad seasons. The Government themselves evidently saw that the Bill would afford no real protection to these small tenants, because they made a strong point of the emigration clauses. (Hear, hear.) There was plenty of land in Ireland, and he would ask the Government to place these poor people under the protection of a Commission with power to buy land in the neighbourhood of the congested districts and to transplant the best of these tenants to these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating them. He would put the labourers also under the protection of this Commission, and he felt that the result in a very few years would be an enormous improvement in the condition of the poor tenants and labourers throughout Ireland, and a very considerable diminution of the disaffection which now undoubtedly existed. The real reason why the Irish did not succeed in Ireland was that a nation governed by another nation never did succeed. The curse of foreign rule overshadowed everything. The conduct of the Government during the last few months had led many to believe that until their Chief Secretary and Under-Secretaries, their Privy Councils and central boards, stipendiary magistrates and military police, landlords and bailiffs, were cleared out "bag and baggage," there could be no hope for any permanent remedy of affairs in Ireland. He had said enough to show that he ought not to compromise himself by accepting a measure which he thought could not be a final and satisfactory settlement of this question ; and he hoped the Government might yet reconsider the Bill and make it more perfect in the interest of the Irish tenants so that the Irish members might vote for it without feeling that they were compromising the interests of their constituents.

Sir S. Northcote said that one thing to be learned from the speech of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down was that in approaching the consideration of this Bill they must lay aside the idea that it was to be passed for the purpose of pacifying the party who were causing agitation and trouble in Ireland. The time spent in discussing the Bill had not so far been excessive, because the details which it was said by some were better discussed in Committee were of a character which could hardly be properly considered, if they were to be taken one by one, before considering them as a whole. The Bill did not at first sight speak for and explain itself. It contained many points which you thought you understood, but when you compared one clause with another you got somewhat bewildered. In the first clause giving a tenant the right to dispose of his tenancy, the question was suggested what was the meaning of "tenancy," and on turning to the definition clause, the reader was told that "tenancy means the interest in the holding of the tenant and his successors in title during the continuance of the tenancy." That was one of the most extraordinary definitions he ever heard. It was a solution in the terms of the unknown quantity. It reminded him of one of the answers to Sir R. Peel's celebrated question, "What is a pound ?" "Why, it is the interest of 33*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. at 3 per cent. for twelve months." (Laughter.) A much clearer exposition of what the tenant had the right to dispose of was required. Was he to be at liberty to dispose of it as he would be at liberty to dispose of his plough or his horse ? If not, why were limitations put upon the right of a man to dispose of his own ? Nobody disputed the desirability of securing to the tenant the value of whatever he himself had done for the improvement of his holding. But it was said by some that this was not all that the tenant had a right to, and very great difficulty there was in trying to find out what it was. That had been the cause of the long debate. The Prime Minister said that everything in the nature of an unearned increment, everything that arose from an increase in demand and deficiency in supply—everything, in fact, that accidentally raised the value of the land—belonged not to the landlord but to the tenant who happened to be in occupation.—[Mr. Gladstone : No.]—That might not have been his meaning, but it was the meaning he conveyed to us. There was the difficulty. The House was left without guidance. The laws of political economy were no longer to be treated as guides in this matter. Avowedly they had to deal with a state of things which made it necessary to treat the case of Ireland differently from any other case, but it was extremely difficult to bring the Government to say how the solution was to be arrived at. What were the matters which were to come before the court ? That was a question which would keep Ireland in a state of ferment for some time to come. (Hear, hear.) When they were told this particular Bill was to settle the dreadful state of things in Ireland they were thrown back on what they were told in 1870, when it was said that a great Upas tree was overshadowing Ireland—(Opposition cheers)—and when they were taught to believe that that Bill would be a settlement, that security would be found and confidence restored. They could not feel that now. (Hear, hear.) This was not a mere question between landlord and tenant ; it was not a mere question of providing for improvement in Ireland. It touched the peace, happiness, and welfare of the whole of the United Kingdom. Therefore do not let them offer remedies that were more likely to do harm than good, and more likely to unsettle than to settle. Ireland required confidence to induce the use of capital ; it requires still more the energy and wisdom which created capital. The Irish people must remember that they themselves must be prepared to work, and to work with proper spirit and proper energy, because it could only be by the exercise of those great qualities of industry and self-restraint that they could ever become a happy and contented people. He did not in his heart and conscience believe that the way to bring about peace and security in Ireland was by bringing about all those quarrels, all this litigation, and all this confusion between man and man. (Opposition cheers). Quoting from the Prime Minister's speech, the right hon. gentleman asked him to explain when the value of the competition for land had been conferred on the tenant the Prime Minister really meant that it had been so conferred, the confidence of the Opposition in his proposals was much shaken. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) There was another point of importance. It was intended to bring about a revolution in Ireland, and that revolution was to be entrusted to a Commission, concerning which the House up to the present had received very little information. (Hear.) Having urged that such information should be given, he expressed fear that when the Bill got into Committee the parts for the sake of which some members of the Opposition might be willing to support the second reading might be dropped. He alluded to the clauses dealing with emigration, reclamation, and peasant proprietors. He wished to explain the general position of the Conservative party on this subject. (Ironical Ministerial cheers.) They had no wish to deny that it was very proper and desirable to legislate on these questions. Before seeing the Bill they hoped that its character would enable them to support it. (Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers.) They had taken some time to consider what course they ought to take, and they considered that the Bill contained principles of such intrinsic injustice and principles so exceedingly open to objection on economical grounds that they could not conscientiously accept the measure as it stood. (Opposition cheers.) On the other hand, the Conservatives were not disposed to take up a position of blank resistance, and say they would have nothing to do with the Bill. They thought the proper course would be to express in the resolution which they had placed on the paper their views. (Ironical cheers from the Ministerialists.) Hon. gentlemen opposite seemed to hate landlords more than they loved Ireland. (Opposition cheers.) They might sneer at the suggestion that there was anything to be done in the way of developing the industrial resources of Ireland. The views of the resolution of the noble lord the member for North Leicestershire were those held by the Conservative party, and they were prepared to stand by the policy which was announced in its words. But under the Parliamentary difficulties of the moment they could not bring that resolution directly before the House, and of the amendment of his noble friend the member for Haddingtonshire, which stood first on the paper, they could not say they admitted its literal truth. They were, therefore, reduced to the alternative of considering, whether they should vote for the question, "that the Bill be now read a second time," or vote against it. They could not vote for the second reading, and to abstain from voting would be unworthy of them. They had no other course, therefore, than in the first instance to vote for the member for Haddingtonshire, with the reservation in their minds—(laughter from the Ministerialists)—that they would have preferred to substitute a resolution of their own. (Ironical cheers from the Ministerialists.) He hoped the House that night would bear in mind that its decision was but preliminary to discussions at future stages. (Laughter from the Ministerialists.) If the Bill went on the Conservatives would do their best to clear up its defects, and strengthen those provisions which appeared to be calculated to do good. A great deal depended on the course the Bill might take. They could not forget the note of warning from the hon. member for Cork. They knew how great his influence was in Ireland, and upon the benches opposite. (Opposition cheers.) The Conservatives would not be deterred by any menace as to something dreadful happening if they ventured to make any amendments. They would do that which they believed to be their duty, and they would do it not in the interests of one particular class. Such legislation as that, wrung as it was from the Government by agitation—(Opposition cheers)—was calculated to inflict an evil on the whole of Ireland. It taught a lesson backward ; and it would teach the people of Ireland to look exclusively to the Government, to the Commission, to anybody rather than themselves. In order, as far as possible, to avert that mischief the Conservatives took up a position against the provisions of the Bill. (Opposition cheers.)

The Marquis of Hartington, who was received with loud Liberal cheers, said the course which had been taken by the party sitting immediately opposite had been a subject of some surprise to the Government, and it was not very fully cleared up by the explanation which had just been given. (Hear, hear.) The statement that the decision to vote against the second reading was arrived at with hesitation was rather inconsistent with some things that had been heard from the front bench opposite. (Hear, hear.) If the right hon. gentleman succeeded in defeating the bill on the second reading, how was it to be submitted to those "temperate criticisms" which he had recommended, and how was it to be made a useful measure in committee ? (Loud Ministerial cheers.) He could not come to any other conclusion than that the right hon. gentleman and his friends did, with all their hearts, desire the rejection of the bill. They did not desire that the amendment should be carried, and only voted for it for the purpose of relieving themselves of some responsibility in the matter, and in satisfying some rather more ardent spirits among their own party. (Ministerial cheers.) Was that a position which ought to be taken by a great party in regard to such a measure as the Irish Land Bill ? Was it either a dignified or useful position ? (Ministerial cheers.) Every member of the House—more especially the leaders of a great Constitutional party—was bound to have an opinion of their own on such a question, and to vote as if the fate of the bill depended on their vote. (Renewed Ministerial cheers.) If hon. gentlemen opposite agreed with the noble lord the member for Leicestershire that all that was wanted was the development of the industrial resources of Ireland, or that the present crisis could be met by loan or gift for the increase of fisheries and the creation of fishery piers, then they ought to vote for the rejection of the bill. If, again, they thought with the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire that the principle of the bill was unsound, or with the late Attorney-General that this measure was a measure of confiscation and spoliation—(Opposition cheers)—and that it would lead to other measures of Communism and robbery, then they ought to reject the bill, and not make an excuse for not voting on the second reading. (Ministerial cheers.) The hon. gentleman the member for Cork (Mr. Parnell) intended not to vote for this bill, and it was much more easy to understand why he should be indifferent to its success than to understand the action of the right hon. gentleman who intended to oppose the bill. (Ministerial cheers.) The hon. member for Cork had told them several times what the policy of the Land League was, and he had repeated it that night. He had just told them that he was not in favour of the expropriation of all landlords, but that he was in favour of partial expropriation. He was anxious, in fact, to make the existence of the landlords intolerable until they would be willing to accept almost any terms offered to them. Naturally, therefore, no bill the object of which was to improve the relations between landlord and tenant would be satisfactory to him. Whatever might be the case with the landlords and the tenant, the hon. member at all events could afford to wait. The landlords might not be able to afford to wait, for they might not be able to meet their obligations ; the tenants might not be able to live much longer in this state of continued warfare against their landlords, and it might be impossible for the people of this country to endure much longer the state of anarchy which now prevailed in Ireland. (Cheers.) But it was a gain for the hon. member for Cork to wait because the longer this state of things continued the more it suited his purpose, and the more was it likely that the end he had in view would be accomplished. (Hear, hear.) But he could not suppose that hon. members opposite would have any sympathy with the objects of the hon. member for Cork. (Ministerial cheers.) It must be their desire that this question should be settled soon and with the smallest possible amount of change, and under such circumstances it was not easy to understand the course which they had adopted. (Cheers.) In his opinion, the question for the decision of the House was extremely simple. The law had too long neglected to acknowledge either the customary rights or the equitable rights which had been acquired by the tenants in Ireland ; it had given everything to the landlord and nothing to the tenant. By the Act of 1870 an endeavour was made to reform that condition of things ; but that Act had been found in practice to be inadequate for its purpose. The object of the present bill was to supplement that Act by more direct provisions, intended to secure to the tenant his customary and equitable rights. Believing as he did that the bill would ensure the realisation of that object, he maintained that the House would do well to read the measure a second time, reserving for itself the power in Committee to make clearer and more simple the provisions by which the object was to be attained. (Ministerial cheers.)

"ANÆMIC for several years past, I could neither stand nor digest any food. Few bottles of Dusart's syrup have brought back my appetite and restored my former strength. I likewise gave this medicine to a young rickety infant of mine ; all traces of disease disappeared, and the child's constitution is well-developed.—MRS. JOHNSON, Washington, U. S.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of June, 1881, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of Goculdass Currumsey, the mortgagee, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture, dated the 1st of February, 1879, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, partly Government and partly Pension and Tax land, containing by admeasurement four hundred and seventy-three square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos., 1086, 1196 and 1197, and in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 391, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Loharchawl Street, outside the Fort, in the Mandvee sub-district, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 112, and bounded on the south by the said Loharchawl Street, on the north by the Kitchen Garden Lane, on the east by the house of Narrayen Madhoba, and on the west by the house of Narrayen Makoond Lohar, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Sadasew Anant Dulvee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office, 26, Apollo Street, or at Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers.—Dated this 28th day of April, 1881.

HORE, CONROY, AND BROWN,
Solicitors for Goculdass Currumsee, the mortgagee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th June, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE PROPERTY AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned-place, a quantity of lost luggage.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Government Dockyard, Fort,

A quantity of old metal nails and cuttings of new copper sheets.

The Custom House duty on the above goods will have to be paid by the purchaser.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Groom's bungalow, the very elegant and richly carved blackwood and teakwood French-polished house-hold furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, rich Brussel's carpets, &c., &c., the property of His Highness the Nawab of Hyderabad and other gentlemen, the same comprises glassware, pink dinner and tea-sets, dessert set, plated dish covers, hot-water and vegetable dishes, cruet and egg frames, large oval tea-tray, coffee urn, handsome tea-set, bread basket, a set of plated spoons and forks, for twelve persons, fish knives and forks, candlesticks, a mahogany oblong dining table, teakwood french-polished sideboard with marble and mirror, what-nots, ottoman, conversation and carved sofa couches, drawing room and easy chairs, pier tables with marble slabs, table ornaments and vases, engravings in gilt frame, lady's davenports and writing tables, three-light hanging and table kerosine lamps with drops, brass four-post bedsteads, Madras pattern cots and iron bedsteads, treasury chests, almirahs with mirrors, cheval and marble toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, Cleopatra couches, dressing and wash-hand tables, camp cots, dispense and copper cooking utensils, plated harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. PARR.

The property is now on view.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by private contract, at their sale rooms, Old High Court, Apollo Street, Bombay, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 25th instant,

The Bungalow and land around the same situate on the seashore at Kehim, Alibag, belonging to the estate of the late Captain John Dixon, known as the Bamboodra Estate, together with the household furniture, &c., therein.

The bungalow is in excellent order and well furnished, and the land contains about 40,710 square yards, planted with cocoanut trees, and there is a good garden and extensive and convenient out-houses.

Also a large tract of paddy land situate at Kehim, belonging to the late Captain J Dixon, known as the Mushet Estate, of which the greater portion is under cultivation by old cultivators.

For particulars and further information apply to Mr. James Thorburn, Executor of the late Captain Dixon's estate, or to Mr. Macfarlane, Solicitor, Treacher's Buildings, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 13th June, 1881. BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL ACTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties and sarees.
5 cases prints.
5 „ sprig muslins.
1 „ woollen squares.
2 „ marble table ornaments.
24 „ Koff's assorted soups, compressed vegetable, beef tea, prepared marrow essence, beef, &c.
9 drums marine paint, slate and blue colour.
On account of the concerned—
25 casks cement.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH-MADE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of valuable jewellery, comprising sets of brooches and earrings set with diamond and pearls, bracelets set with diamonds and emeralds, diamond, ruby, emerald turquoise and sapphire rings, gold watches, shirt studs set with diamond, set of coral brooches and earrings, coral necklaces, gold brooches, gold lockets set with turquoises, silver links, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Chunda Ramjee,

On account and at the risk of Memon Ahmed Cussum, at the godown of the said Chunda Ramjee, at Mandvee Bunder,

31 bales Gunny Bags, No. 2, of the Jardine's Mill's manufacture.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Nanjee Topun, at the godowns of Thucker Ramdass Moorarjee, at Mandvee Bunder,

8 bales Gunny Bags, No. 2, of the Fort Gloster Mill's manufacture.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux, Ex s.s. Byculla,

100 superior 1st class teak squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood and English-made mahogany household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, handsome, gilt pier tables with pier glasses attached, 1, 2, and 4 light hanging argand lamps and 8 and 12 light hanging chandeliers by Nash, splendid large-size pier glasses in gilt frames, real China sugar and flower jars, China and Japanese flower vases, real bronze figures, English and China hall lanterns, rich table ornaments, handsome oilpaintings and engravings, rich brussels carpets, China garden seats, Madras cane matting, &c., the property of Dady Manockjee Limjee, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, breakfast, liquor and pickle frames, tea and coffee service, salvers, table and chamber candlesticks, table spoons and forks, table lamps, richly carved blackwood drawingroom, dining and pier, side, oval and oblong tables with marble tops, teapoys with marble tops, conversation and hall couches, drawing room, easy, folding, arm and without-arm chairs, blackwood and brass bedsteads, folding screens, wash-hand and dressing tables, English-made rosewood chiffoniers with marble tops, lady's mahogany writing tables and almyra with toilet glass attached, dressing glasses, handsome gilt pier tables with marble tops and toilet glasses attached, very handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames with satin curtains, a sweet-toned solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, large-size telescopes, real China, sugar, and flower jars, China and Japanese flower vases, rich Brussels carpets, 15 day clock, and marble time pieces, a large size musical box with drum bell, clock and flute playing 12 airs, handsome oilpaintings and engravings, in gilt and maple frames, real bronze figures, an iron safe by Phillips with Chubb's lock, English and China hall lanterns, China garden seats and bathing tubs, a set of plated mounted double harness, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Gowalia Tank Road, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of the late M. Emile Roquemartine.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF COALS.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on account of the concerned—

AT CLARKE BASIN.

About 1,800 tons Laird's Welsh Hartly Coals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 sets Cawnpore-made best brown leather single harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1881.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWEN[illegible] YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALIT[illegible] [illegible] and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lb[illegible] to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. TH[illegible] AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGIN[illegible] WHEELOCK [illegible] and Diploma, Philadelphia, [illegible] Centennial Medal [illegible] Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinn[illegible] 1876; Grand Prize, with the Corliss and other Auto[illegible] ati, 1880, in competition [illegible] matic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY FIRM. OLD ESTABLISHED OF THIS NAME. [1851

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 1,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 4 „ „ 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. „ 60 0 per hhd.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	„ 40 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole...........	„ 57 0	60 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer..........	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer..........	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer..........	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch..........	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein..........	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer..........	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer..........	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner..........	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	„ 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	„ 24 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	„ 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	„ 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 21 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan..........	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (4 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 4	
Do. do. do. (4 doz. pints.)	„ 3 4	
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 21 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

HIGH COURT.—O. C. JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 57 OF 1878.
BAI MAMOOBAI .. .. .. Plaintiff.
vs.
DOSSA MOORARJEE and others .. Defendants.

TO BE LET, by order of CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner, High Court, Bombay, a large and commodious garden house, No. 26, consisting of three Bungalows, Cook-rooms, Stables, &c., standing in a large garden, situate at Tardeo, opposite to the Mill of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and belonging to the Estate of JAITHA LUDHANEE, deceased. Any person desirous of occupying the same must apply to either Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDAS, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, in Rampart Row, or to Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN, at their office in Apollo Street, or to the undersigned, and should furnish a statement of the rents and terms upon which he is prepared to rent the property. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1881,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpoo[illegible] State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-N[illegible] and State Railways, &c., &c., and Stea[illegible] [illegible]eemuch and Dak Companies, Bullock Train[illegible] Boats [illegible]sit Companies, the Routes betwe[illegible] and Tran[illegible] towns of Northern, Central, Sou[illegible] the principal India, &c., [illegible]hern, and Western

WITH A NEW COLOU[illegible]RED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railwa[illegible] Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE [illegible] EIGHT ANNAS.
Indi[illegible] an Postage, 1 Anna.

Corrected u[illegible] to the last day of going to press, and published o[illegible] the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY G[illegible]AZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly [re]vised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)						TIME-PIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ...	12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass			....	Rs. 70
„ 240 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	lever escapement gold hairspring.	„ 130
„ 175 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket	....	„ 60
„ 225 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Finest Finish	„ 85
„ 325 ...	24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls	....	„ 190
„ 365 ...	24 in.	ditto	ditto		winding and setting behind	„ 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

One of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140

do	do on a gong ...	125	225
do	and chiming quarters......	200	400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles		55	185

PALKI TIME-PIECES.

(Not striking) a number of choice designs.......... 40 75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row. POONA, 1, East Street.

FOR PRESENTATION.
CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement, striking on Gong..........Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto ditto on Bell ....Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto ditto on Bell with Alarum ....Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES
AS ABOVE
PRICED Rs. 70, 95, 110, & 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8-day movement, dial 3½ in. diameter.

PRICED Rs. 110.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

In plain case, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each Clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front, and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

PRICES IN RICHLY GILT CASES.

The Clock, striking..........Rs. 85, 90 and 98
The Time-Piece, not striking ....Rs. 55, 68, 72 and 88

IN LACQUERED CASES.

The Clock, striking..........Rs. 65 and 95
The Time-Piece ....Rs. 44, 50 and 85

HAMILTON & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

June 10th, 1881.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. NEPAUL

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.
ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS.

N. B.—AS WE IMPORT ALL OUR GOODS DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, purchasers may rely on getting ONLY FIRST CLASS GOODS AT A MINIMUM RATE OF PROFIT, and we are in receipt of a CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES by every mail as the new goods make their appearance either in London or Paris.

The only establishment in India where you can have all requisites at European rates is the

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & CO., LONDON.

BOMBAY ...	Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA ...	„ HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE ...	„ „ „
CALICUT ...	„ PIERCE, LESLIE & Co.
COCHIN ...	„ „ „
CEYLON ...	„ W. M. SMITH & Co.
KURRACHE ...	„ A. McHINCH & Co.
MADRAS ...	„ SHAW & WINCH.
RANGOON ...	„ HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN ...	„ COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.
EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES!!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40
In German Silver case with key „ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless „ 60
In fine Silver case with key „ 60
In fine Silver case keyless „ 70

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... „ 30
In semi-Hunting ... ... „ 35

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY,

24, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.
NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. beg to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Mofussil of the arrival of their NEW STOCK of EVENING and DRESS SHOES, &c., and to solicit the favour of an early call. This department being under the personal supervision of a first class French Boot-cutter, Badham, Pile and Company can guarantee the proper execution of any Orders entrusted to their care.

	Rs.	as.
French Kid Shoes, Beaded, Satin Bows, Black Embroidered Toes ...	10	0
French Kid Shoes, Colored Embroidered Toes ...	10	0
French Kid Oxford Shoes for Dress ...	11	8
French Kid "Medicis" Shoes, 2 Barettes, Black Embroidered Toes ...	14	8
French Kid "Charles IX." Shoes with Ribbon ...	8	0
French Kid "Fenelon" Shoes with Bows ...	8	8
French Kid Bedroom Slippers ...	6	0
White Satin Shoes, with neat Bows ...	9	0
White Satin "Medicis" Shoes, 2 Barettes, with Rosettes ...	13	8
Black Satin Shoes, with Bows ...	9	0
French Kid "Moliére" Shoes, with French Stylish Heels, from ...	14	8
Prunnella Oxford Shoes, with French Stylish Heels ...	12	8
Prunnella Button Boots, French Kid Front, with French Stylish Heels...	17	0
French Kid Button Boots ...	16	8

Mofussil orders receive our best attention. A worn Boot is the best guide for sizes.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW GOODS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

INVITE special attention to their Large stock of Hats and Helmets just received for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

	Rs.	a.
DRESS HATS.		
Thorpe and Co.'s Best Black Silk..........	13	8
Thorpe and Co.'s Best Drab Naples Felt..........	10	0
REGULATION HELMETS, &c.		
Hawkes' Cork on Felt, covered White Doe, best quality, made thoroughly Flexible...	20	0
Ellwood's Cork on Felt, covered White Drill, a useful Helmet..........	13	8
Ellwood's Hunting or Shooting Shape, covered Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	13	8
Ellwood's White Drill, the same shape as above..........	13	8
DRAB FELT HELMETS.		
Ellwood's Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band, with raised felt outside, Turban, a splendid protection..........	17	8
Ellwood's Drab Felt Helmet, very light for morning wear..........	10	8
Ellwood's Drab Felt, Melton or Shooting shape, wide brim, fitted with patent easy inner Band, a splendid protection..........	9	8

	Rs.	a.
TERAI HATS.		
Ladies' Drab Terai..........	14	8
Gentlemen's Drab Terai..........	14	8
Ladies' Tam O'Shanter Caps	4	0
Gentlemen's Tam O'Shanter Caps..........4 to	4	8
FELT HATS.		
Black, Stiff, Low Square Crown..........	7	8
Black, Stiff, Very Low Round Crown..........	8	8
Black, Stiff, Square High Crown, a special Hat for tall gentlemen..........	8	8
Black, Soft Felt, Round Crown..........	7	8
Drab, Stiff, Low Crown..........	8	8
Drab, Soft, a Special Article..........	8	8
LADIES' FELT HATS.		
Round or Square Crown, latest shapes Brown, Blue, Fawn and Black	10	8
Ladies' Drab Ellwood's Helmets, well ventilated and light..........	10	8
Ladies' Milton	9	8
TRAVELLING HATS.		
The Scarborough Black Felt, soft throughout..........	8	0
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers......	4	8
Ladies' do. do. do. do. ...	5	0
Deerstalker Caps..........	4	8
Glengarry Caps	5	0

THORPE AND COMPANY,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. Fo[r] rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in STETTIN.

CAPITAL..........Rs. 45,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... „ 4,50,000

THE "HANSEATIC" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in HAMBURG, CAPITAL.......... M. 60,00,000

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and Ships in Harbour, on most favourable terms.

MARINE INSURANCE.

LA REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in PARIS (Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL..........Rs. 25,00,000.

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY and FORTUNA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY in BERLIN, CAPITAL ....Rs. 45,00,000.

THE "ITALIA" in GENOA (Italy), LIMITED, and the "HELVETIA" in ST. GALL (Switzerland), LIMITED, MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Reserve Fund Rs. 9,20,000.)..........Rs. 72,00,000.

THE MANNHEIM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in MANNHEIM (Germany), CAPITAL Rs. 30,00,000.

THE "AGRIPPINA" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in COLOGNE, (Germany) Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL ....M. 30,00,000

All facilities and most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000
LOCAL BOARD:
E. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq. | J. HUTTON Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PROFITS to Participating Policy-holders applied either to reduction of yearly premium or as an addition to the amount assured.

Present reduction on original premium FIFTY PER CENT., or TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims settled upon production of usual Certificates without reference to London Office.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES ON INDIAN POLICIES.

Age next Birthday.	CIVILIANS. ANNUAL PREMIUM For Rs. 1,000. With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age next Birthday.	MILITARY & NAVAL SERVICES. ANNUAL PREMIUM For Rs. 1,000. With Profits.	Without Profits.
25	Rs. 35	Rs. 30	25	Rs. 40	Rs. 35
30	38	32	30	43	37
35	43	36	35	48	41
40	47	41	40	52	46
45	53	45	45	58	50
50	69	51	50	64	56

For further particulars, Prospectus, and Proposal Forms apply to the Agents,

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

NUBIAN BLACKING the most economical one; application lasts a week.
NUBIAN BLACKING especially recommended for military men.
NUBIAN BLACKING is a liquid preparation which does not rub off or soil ladies' skirts.
NUBIAN BLACKING is perfectly waterproof, and will retain its lustre in all weathers.
NUBIAN BLACKING preserves the leather, and is entirely free from acid.
NUBIAN BLACKING is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork.
NUBIAN BLACKING gives a brilliant elastic polish, and will not crack, and can be used on the most delicate shoes.
NUBIAN BLACKING polishes instantly, withou[t] brushing.
NUBIAN BLACKING is suitble for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes of every description; for patents superior to varnish; also bags, purses, and military accoutrements, &c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Phsicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO...CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co. .... Do.
BONNERJEE & Co. .... Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON Do.
BARRIE & Co..........MADRAS
TREACHER & Co..........BOMBAY.
MADON & Co.......... Do.
RIGGS & Co. .... BANGALORE.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK and Co.